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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

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## SECTION I

### GENERAL

#### South Japan Public Health Conference - Osaka, Japan (23, 24 & 25 February)

The South Japan Public Health Conference was attended by representatives of Civil Affairs Regional Teams from the Kyushu, Shikoku, Chugoku, Kinki and Tokai-Hokuriku Regions, by Japanese public health representatives of the prefectures within these regions and personnel from the Ministry of Welfare, and by representatives of the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP.

During the last day of the conference, several questions presented by conferees were answered by Brig. Gen. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare and Dr. Miki, Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The following answers are therefore considered a joint SCAP-Ministry of Welfare interpretation of the questions raised.

### BUDGETARY

1. Q. Can money allocated by subsidy from Ministry of Welfare be paid quicker so that prefectures can make firm plans, get materials and begin the particular program on time?

A. The payment of subsidy from the National Government in accordance with the laws is usually on the basis that prefectures or autonomous agencies entitled thereto may be reimbursed up to a stated percentage of money involved in a plan provided the Ministry of Welfare has approved it. It behooves the prefecture to have well-prepared plans submitted earlier to the Ministry of Welfare so that early action can be taken to avoid delays due to clarification of technical details.

2. Q. Small towns and cities need financial assistance from prefecture and National Government. Is there a publication that summarizes what money is available and how it may be applied for?

A. There is no one publication that gives such information, but every law passed by the Diet authorizing subsidies is augmented by ministerial ordinances which set forth rather precise information as to the intention of the subsidy and the requirements for obtaining grants from it. Every prefectural public health department should have a complete file of these laws and ordinances and should be able to assist small cities and towns in finding the validity of their requests and in helping in the proper preparation of their application.

### PAY FOR PROFESSIONAL STAFF

1. Q. Will the National Personnel Act mean that the professional staff in public health departments and enterprises will receive better pay?

A. The National Personnel Act is being pushed for all employees working for the government; the rate of pay will depend upon the degree of qualification required by each job and it is expected that professional staff in public health institutions will receive better pay that is in line with their qualifications.

2. Q. When may such benefits be expected?

A. Classification of jobs so as to establish job ratings is a tremendous task. It is expected that it will be completed in a few months.

3. Q. Is it legal and advisable for prefectures or cities to give supplemental pay to the professional staff so as to make a larger total income with a greater chance of attracting well-trained personnel?

A. It is legal and advisable for this to be done and will serve as a way of keeping a better trained staff in public health for the next several months. After the job classifications are approved and rated it should no longer be necessary for prefectures and cities to give supplemental pay to their personal staff.



## PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

1. Q. Will more public health subject be included in the curriculum at universities for their medical courses?

A. Yes. A conference on medical school curricula is being held in the very near future and more subjects directly related to public health will be included in the revised courses. It is hoped that a few universities will give post-graduate training in public health courses and that some years later that one or two, or a few universities will have a complete post-graduate schedule of public health with a separate faculty.

2. Q. Can the medical licensure examination be given to interns before they work at a health center to get practical experience? At present, they spend their time at the health center studying books for the examination of seeing clinical patients.

A. No. The national law requires that a medical student complete his internship before he takes his examination for licensure, if he has passed the licensure examination, he is no longer an intern.

## VETERINARY (FOOD)

1. Q. Does the food sanitation law apply to fish?

A. Yes.

2. Q. Does any instruction from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry overrule food sanitation law in so far as they pertain to handling of fish?

A. No ministry of the National Government has authority to issue any instruction which overrules a national law or to nullify an instruction from a co-equal ministry, consequently, the answer is no.

3. Q. What sanitation law applies to the handling of fish being caught while the fishing boat is at sea?

A. Fishing boats operate under instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and catch fish in a way so that they will be acceptable as food items when they arrive in a port. They must meet criteria for quality, as a food and food sanitation laws apply when the fish arrive at the port.

## TUBERCULOSIS

1. Q. Why is streptomycin not given to health centers so early cases of tuberculosis can be treated there?

A. Answer is in two parts:

(a) Tuberculosis patients receiving streptomycin must be hospitalized. Streptomycin is not yet plentiful in Japan and as a controlled item is considered best used in hospitals in accordance with established criteria.

(b) At a later date when streptomycin may become plentiful in Japan, it may be made available for treatment of tuberculosis cases at home where bed rest can be simultaneously provided under supervision.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

1. Q. Does the Ministry of Welfare have any national program for the control of prostitutes?

A. No.

2. Q. What is the opinion of higher authority as to the legality of anti-prostitution laws passed at a prefectural or city level?



A. The answer is rather involved. An anti-prostitution bill was considered by the National Diet where it never came to a vote. This is a negative way of handling the subject with the implication that the Diet thereby refuses to prohibit voluntary prostitution. A fine legal point therefore arises. In accordance with the local Autonomy Law, does such a negative action on the part of the Diet therefore prohibit local assemblies from taking positive action by passing local legislation and if such legislation is passed is it unconstitutional in view of the implied adverse action on the part of the Diet? Some local bodies have passed anti-prostitution laws. The answer may be obtained if someone enters suit against the arresting body under the local anti-prostitution law and the case should then be taken to the Supreme Court for a decision as to whether such a law is contrary to the provisions of the constitution based on interpretation of the legal points stated above.

3. Q. Can penicillin be more generously supplied instead of mepharsen in treating venereal patients of a non-paying or a low-paying status?

A. This question is being considered, and it is expected that penicillin will be more generously supplied for the treatment of venereal patients. The present ministerial instruction for treatment of early suspects is bismuth and mepharsen, and this will be changed to the use of penicillin. This change should reach the prefecture through ministerial instruction within the next month or two.

4. Q. What is the attitude of higher authority on having prefectures issue cards to prostitutes showing that they have been given physical examination?

A. Such cards are worthless and should not be given by a prefecture. A status of not being infected at the time of examinations may not be true fifteen minutes later.

Although this does not pertain to a specific question, I want to point out relation of military police activities in venereal disease control. SCAP has recently seen fit to issue instructions to all commanders of tactical troops saying that military police may accompany Japanese police to prevent soldiers from interfering with Japanese police if they are carrying out venereal disease law. Military police may also go into "off limits" establishments or accompany Japanese police to arrest occupation personnel that are violating occupation directives. The military police have no other function in this program so far as enforcement of the Japanese law is concerned.

By the above action SCAP has placed a great deal of confidence in the Japanese public health authorities to control venereal disease and to do effective contact tracing. It is up to you, the prefectural public health officers, to see to it that your actions are such as to merit the confidence that the Supreme Commander as indicated he has in you.

#### REPORTS

1. Q. Are all of the reports required by the National Government really necessary? We have too few clerks and we need our money for professional services.

A. Many times reports are required by law and other reports often remain in force for a long time after the condition upon which their inauguration was made has ceased to exist. It is a good practice to have an experienced committee review all reports required from lower echelons and to eliminate all reports no longer required. This review may be made every six months and it should be made at least once a year. Dr. Miki, when he returns to Tokyo, will set up such a committee to review reports and will eliminate all those felt to be no longer necessary.

#### JURISDICTION

1. Q. By what authority can the prefectural health department direct the activities of public health employees such as sanitary teams which are paid by the city.

A. The answer to this is in several laws such as the health center laws, medical service laws and the autonomy laws. When the national government places responsibilities, they are placed upon the prefectural governor even though some cities have certain activities that they carry on quite independently. This concept



in no way lessens the responsibility ultimately resting in governor of the prefecture, and if the separate governmental bodies such as a city fail in any way to accomplish what the law requires, the prefectural governor may take away those privileges which the city has failed to live up to. If a sanitary team in a city failed to accomplish what is considered necessary to meet the provisions of the law, the prefectural health officer should report that fact to the governor who would in turn instruct the mayor to have the sanitary team accomplish those things deemed necessary to meet the requirements of the law. If the mayor failed to accomplish this, the governor could then withdraw the privilege of the mayor of directing such an operation and the prefecture would take over.

2. Q. Is a city by reason of the Autonomy Law permitted to operate independently of the Prefecture?

A. This question is very similar to the preceding question, and the answer is that the governor delegates certain responsibilities to the mayor; if measures are not properly executed to comply with laws, the delegated authority may be taken by the prefecture governor so as to insure that the laws in his prefecture are properly executed. This was necessary in one of the northern prefectures recently when the governor had to take over operation of some health activities in the city for the prevention of disease.

3. Q. Where a town or village health department is "old-fashioned" does the health center district director have the authority to correct these "old-fashioned" departments?

A. It is a little hard to determine just what "old-fashioned" means, but it is assumed that it means inefficiency or inability to carry out public health measures required by law. If this is true, the health center director does have the authority to correct such deficient organizations. He should go to the mayor of the town or village and point out how laws are not being met with and what must be done. The health center law makes a health center director responsible for his district.

## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### Typhus Fever

The typhus fever outbreaks in Tokyo and Yokohama have gradually subsided to a low daily incidence. Control measures, however, still remain in effect.

Inasmuch as typhus fever has been reported from 23 prefectures throughout Japan to date, the disease still remains endemic with further outbreaks a possibility. It is well to keep in mind that in Japan, May has been the month in which the peak incidence has usually occurred (pre-Occupation years). No relaxation of prevention and control measures at this time should be permitted.

There still exists an air of indifference among Japanese prefectural and health center officials as to the dangers of a wide-spread typhus epidemic. It is urged that attention to the institution of proper prevention and control measures be continually brought before the Japanese officials at the local level.

#### Emotions and Illness

A recent article by Dr. O. Spurgeon English, of the department of Psychiatry, Temple University School of Medicine, published in the December issue of the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology is extremely interesting in view of the Japanese custom "ONBU SURU" or carrying babies on their back. Excerpts from the article follows:

"The need of love is one of humanity's greatest hungers, and many other emotions are dependent on it. From the cradle to the grave human beings struggle under it. Some of them have a great hunger for love but either have no recognition of what they need or have no techniques for obtaining it."

"Lack of it brings such untoward emotions as frustration, hurt pride, envy and jealousy. There has been a general reluctance to accept the proposition that love is an actual necessity for health and happiness. As a health factor it has not had the same scientific standing as the chemical symbol for iron, for example, but the



more one studies man and his various illnesses, the clearer it becomes that he can live neither a healthy nor a wholesome life without it."

"Anxiety is one of the earliest emotions aroused and one of the most basic in the whole life of man. Fear is its conscious representative, but the origins of anxiety itself are largely unconscious."

"People who in the ordinary course of life suffer from too much anxiety are people who in early life lacked a consistent supply of reassuring, friendly presence or who were subjected to too many pain-inflicting experiences or threats of them. This allows a dread or worry pattern to construct itself.

Attention is invited to these remarks in order that due consideration may be given to the possible benefits of present customs before recommendations for change in local custom are made.

### SECTION III

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

##### Nursing Books

The following nursing texts have been reviewed by the Educational Committee of the Japanese Midwives, Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association in cooperation with the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare and recommended as approved books for use in Class A and B schools of nursing. This recommended book list was sent to the Nursing divisions/sections of all prefectural health departments on 10 February (Kanhatsu #20). Additions to the list will be made as other nursing books are reviewed.

##### Clinical Nursing Books

###### Anatomy and Physiology

Author - Hinohara Shigeaki

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

172, Hayashi-cho, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

Price - ¥ 350 (¥45 Post)

###### Pathology

Author - Hata Hideo

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

Price - ¥ 100 (¥25 Post)

###### Chemistry

Author - Yoshikawa Haruju

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

Price - ¥ 160 (¥30 Post)

###### Materia Medica

Author - Hinohara Shigeaki

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

Price - ¥280 (¥35 Post)

###### Internal Medicine

Author - Hashimoto Hirotooshi

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

Price - ¥ 330 (¥45 Post)

###### Pediatrics and Its Nursing

Author - Ogata Yasuo

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

Price - ¥ 300 (¥45 Post)

###### Surgery and Its Nursing

Author - Makuuchi Seiichi

Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.

Price - ¥ 330 (¥45 Post)



Obstetrics & Gynecology & Its Nursing  
Author - Itoi Ichiryo  
Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.  
Price - ¥ 330 (¥45 Post)

#### Hygiene

Author - Hashimoto Hirotochi  
Pub. Place - Gakujutsu Shoin Co.  
Price - ¥ 100 (¥25 Post)

#### Nursing Procedure Manual

Compiled by - Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing  
Pub. Place - Medical Friend Co.  
40 Momozonocho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo  
Price - ¥ 120

#### Communicable Disease Nursing (by Theresa I. Lynch)

Edited by - Medical Friend Co.  
Pub. Place - Medical Friend Co.  
Price - Vol. 1 - ¥ 200 (¥45 Post)  
Vol. 11- ¥ 350 (¥45 Post)

#### Principle and Practices of Nursing (by B. Harter)

Edited by - Nursing Section, Medical Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Welfare  
Pub. Place - Medical Friend Co.  
Price - ¥ 500 (¥80 Post)

#### Hospital Head Nurse (by Wayland, McManus and Faddis)

Publisher - Medical Friend Co.  
Pub. Place - Medical Friend Co.  
Price - ¥ 380 (¥80 Post)

#### Safer Ways in Nursing (Joint TB Nursing Advisory Service)

Publisher - Dr. Chizuo Ohta  
Pub. Place - Medical Friend Co.  
Price - ¥ 75 (¥25 Post)

#### History of Nursing (by Sellev and Nuesse)

Edited by - Far Eastern Literary Agency  
Pub. Place - Kyokuto Gakugei Shuppan-sha  
2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo  
Price - ¥280 (¥50 Post)

#### Public Health Nursing Book

##### Introduction to Public Health

Author - Nobuchi Keizo  
Pub. Place - Nippon Rinsho-sha  
Price - ¥320

#### Nursing Convention

The fifth annual convention of the Japanese Midwives, Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association will be held 26 - 28 April in Tokyo with the Board of Directors meeting on 25 April. Civil Affairs Nurses are urged to attend these conferences if possible.

#### SECTION IV

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Livestock Hygiene Service Center Law

The Livestock Hygiene Service Center Law was passed by the Japanese Diet and becomes effective 1 April 1950. Under the provisions of this law, the affairs concerning livestock hygiene, prevention of livestock infectious diseases, artificial



insemination, livestock health examinations and surveys of endemic animal disease will be executed by veterinary personnel assigned to these service centers. The facilities of the service centers will be available to private veterinary practitioners in the treatment of animals located in the area of the center. The prefectural veterinarians assigned to these service centers are not to engage in the treatment of animals unless assistance is requested by the private practitioner residing in the area. A copy of the Livestock Hygiene Service Center Law will be furnished each Regional Civil Affairs Team.

#### PHMJG - Quarantine Against Rabies

The Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have been directed by PHMJG-124 to establish a quarantine against rabies in dogs in an effort to control rabies confined at present in the Kanto Region. The prefectures comprising Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido Islands, will also establish a quarantine prohibiting the movement of dog as an additional control measure to keep from introducing the disease into non-infected areas. The quarantine is not to be removed by any prefecture until a joint decision has been reached by the concerned Ministries that the current outbreak has been eradicated or controlled.

#### Staff Visit to Ryukyus

A Public Health and Welfare representative spent 30 days in the Ryukyus establishing veterinary programs in the fields of public health and animal disease control. Technical assistance is being provided in compiling a list of veterinary medical supplies and equipment necessary for the Ryukyuan veterinarians to engage in veterinary practice.

#### Bi-Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period 25 - February - 10 March.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Miyagi	Hog Cholera	13
Saitama	Hog Cholera	6
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	2
Tokyo	Hog Cholera	30
Akita	Hog Cholera	1
Fukuoka	Hog Cholera	6

#### Bi-Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Division, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on Rabies cases occurring during the period 19 February - 4 March 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	8
Kanagawa	7
Chiba	2
Saitama	1
Ibaraki	1
Gumma	2
Tochigi	3

### SECTION V

#### SUPPLY

#### Control over Supply of Central Nervous System Stimulants

Following considerable press agitation several months ago for adequate control over drugs of the benzedrine type, and because of promiscuous use and distribution in violation of provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, manufacturers



discontinued production upon the request of the Vice Minister of Welfare, pending establishment of these controls. The Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau was at that time advised by Public Health and Welfare Section that drastic steps were necessary to exercise more stringent control.

The matter was referred by the Ministry of Welfare to the National Board of Pharmacy for study and recommendation. The National Board of Pharmacy recommended, and the Minister of Welfare made, designation of phenylmethylaninopropanol and phenylaninopropanol under Article 4lg of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Thus sale or other distribution will be restricted to prescription or direction of a licensed practitioner, with labeling accordingly. Designation was made by Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 45, 17 February. The National Board of Pharmacy further recommended that production be limited to quantities required for medical use.

Studies were conducted by the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau to determine quantities required for medical use. These studies are now complete. The Drug Manufacturing Section has prepared schedules of production for the seven licensed manufacturers of injection materials based on these estimated requirements. Communications to manufacturers, prefectural governors, and National Rural Police will be dispatched with instructions.

#### Typhus Vaccine

Because of the recent outbreaks of typhus fever in the Tokyo and Yokohama metropolitan areas, increased demand has been made by public agencies for supplies of typhus vaccine to carry out emergency immunizations. Plans of distribution of existing stocks would depend upon expected replenishment. The Ministry of Welfare requested an import of 1,000 liters from the United States. Query revealed 100 liters were available from U. S. Army stocks in Japan. This amount was transferred to the Japanese Government on 2 March. The Department of the Army, in answer to SCAP query, advised 502 liters of typhus vaccine were available for immediate shipment. A spot procurement was initiated for the 502 liters, for reimbursement from GARIOA, with the specification the shipment arrive in Japan no later than 25 March.

Plans of distribution are being formulated by the Ministry of Welfare on the basis of following status:

Stocks available for issue		474,400 cc
Indigenous	374,000 cc	
Eighth Army	100,000 cc	
Stocks undergoing final assay		512,060 cc
Stocks passed bulk assay		320,000 cc
Stocks undergoing bulk assay		1,009,000 cc
Import request from U. S.		502,000 cc

#### Emergency Procurement of Aureomycin

For the treatment of cases of typhus fever in the areas of outbreak, an emergency import of aureomycin was initiated for immediate air shipment from the United States. The U. S. Army agreed to furnish aureomycin sufficient to treat 500 cases, pending arrival of the supplies from the United States. The stocks borrowed from the Army were delivered to the Ministry of Welfare 18 February, and were allocated so that 200 cases of typhus in Y-kohama and 200 cases in Tokyo might be treated. The remaining aureomycin (100 cases) was kept in reserve for other areas as needed.

Sufficient aureomycin for 1,000 cases, requested from the United States, arrived in Tokyo by air 14 March. Stocks borrowed from the Army are being returned. The remainder is being used under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare.

#### Low Cost Coal for Charitable Institutions

Following the removal of standard coal from controls in August 1949, huge stocks of low-calorie coal have accumulated at supply points throughout Kyushu and Honshu. By agreement among the Ministry of Finance, the Coal Kodan Liquidation Branch, and other interested governmental agencies, it was decided to furnish charitable institutions under Japanese Government jurisdiction, quantities of the surplus stocks at small cost on a "cash and carry" basis.



Under the agreement, charitable institutions administered by the Ministry of Welfare will be permitted to purchase the coal at the rate of ¥ 100 per ton, direct from the supply point or coal yard.

Approximately 10,000 metric tons will be allocated to this category. This amount was determined upon at the rate of five (5) metric tons per institution. The Coal Kodan notified the Ministry of Welfare on 9 March to the effect the coal was available, providing the institutions notify branch Coal Kodans in their respective districts before 20 March, of exact quantities required. The Ministry immediately dispatched official notifications to the prefectural governments to expedite the transaction. Prefectural authorities are responsible for instructing charitable institutions within their jurisdiction, of the proper procedure for application for the coal. Under the agreement all deliveries must be completed by 25 March.

### Laboratory Animals

The three prefectural laboratory animal associations (Gifu-Saitama-Shizuoka) delivered a total of 9,631 guinea pigs to the National Institute of Health during the period of 5 January to 28 February. The record delivery has enabled National Institute of Health to resume the normal schedule for assay of biological products, which has been retarded for the past year for lack of guinea pigs.

### Biologic Assay

During the period 21 February - 6 March the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine	Kekkaku Yobokai	53-A	27,500 doses
		57-A	46,500
		85-A	37,100
		85-B	52,200
		85-C	52,000
		85-D	39,400
		85-E	39,900
BCG Vaccine (Diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	86	118,100
		88	111,100
		89	93,500
		91	94,100
Smallpox Vaccine	Densenbyo Kenkyojo	74	85,900 doses
Tetanus Antitoxin	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	74	9,480 cc
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Kokuriku Kessei	31	19,250 cc
		32	19,250
		89	37,550
		90	38,750
		92	38,700
		96	39,850
		100	38,300
		101	39,750
		102	36,150
		104	39,300
		107	39,000
		197	18,000 cc
		234	17,050
	Takeda Yakuhin	242	17,350



## SECTION VI

### NARCOTIC CONTROL

#### Narcotic Control Activities Report - January

The January report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,721
Arrests - Registered persons (including one Korean)	13
Convictions - Registered persons	16
Unregistered persons (including one Korean and 18 foreign nationals)	64
Theft of narcotics (including 8 hospitals)	17
Losses by fire, earthquake & flood (Including three hospitals and one local wholesaler)	M

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 to one year six months penal servitude. Eight out of ten sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Eight sentences were appealed by defendants and two by procurators. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 2,500 to four years penal servitude. Twenty-four out of 41 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Thirty-two sentences were appealed by defendants and three by procurators.

Penalties for foreign nationals varied from ¥ 18,000 fine to four years confinement at hard labor. Fourteen defendants were sentenced to confinement at hard labor. Two others received deportation but the sentences were suspended. Two defendants were found not guilty.

Forty-two registrants were admonished and 15 were dealt with administratively, their license being suspended from one to six months. Three non-registrants were released because of insufficient evidence.

There were no violations of the marihuana law.

The report also summarized the activities of the narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,673
Investigations originated	191
Investigations concluded	178
Investigations not concluded	334

Japanese narcotic agents and Eighth Army Criminal Investigation Division Agents seized 492 kilograms of raw opium. Stolen from government stocks at the end of the war, the opium had been hidden until recently when an attempt was made to sell to illicit traffickers in the Kobe area. One Japanese and one Korean have been arrested in connection with the investigation.

## SECTION VII

### WELFARE

#### Red Cross

Four Japanese Red Cross nurses received the Florence Nightingale Awards in a ceremony at which the Empress presented the awards on 9 March at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, Tokyo. This brings the total of Japanese nurses holding this award up to 21.



A group of students from the colleges and universities in the vicinity of Tokyo have organized into a Students Red Cross Volunteer Group. Purpose of the group is to further the Red Cross spirit and services. All college students in sympathy with the work of the group are being cordially invited to join and affiliate.

#### LARA

On 23 February 1950 the 251 shipment of LARA relief goods for Japan arrived in Yokohama; bringing the total tonnage of LARA relief goods received in Japan since the inception of the program to 10,665.7 tons

#### CARE

Total tonnage of CARE packages received since inception of program is 691 representing a value of \$689,924.00.

#### Child Welfare

Inclosed with this Bulletin is a copy of an Attorney General's Office booklet titled "Codes and Statutes of Japan" for use by Welfare Officers. The booklet includes information concerning family laws and guardianship.

#### Implementation of Hatsu Sha 72

January B-2 Annex Reports and special reports from the Team Welfare Officers indicate that in some Regions cities are proceeding with reorganization under the terms of Hatsu Sha 72, dated 31 October 1949 (reference Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 142) as further interpreted by the Ministry of Welfare at a national meeting of Prefectural Welfare Officials held in Tokyo, 30 - 31 January 1950 (reference Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 148). Other Regions report that prefectural and city officials feel the directive is inconclusive and that further instructions are essential before reorganization can be undertaken. A review of the January reports, however, gives the impression that the latter prefectures and cities are in a minority and that in general the directive has been found acceptable and of sufficient authority upon which to base reorganization. It likewise appears from the reports that replacement of Minsei-iin by paid officials in the cities is encountering little opposition from any quarter.

#### Plan for In-Service Training

The Ministry will release a directive concerning organization for In-Service Training on or about 20 March. The directive will be received by the prefectures in time for use as an authoritative base upon which to include costs of training staff and program in the '50-'51 budget. The Ministry is planning four block conferences with Prefectural In-Service Training personnel to be held during the spring for the purpose of developing effective training programs throughout the country.

#### Annual and Monthly Statistical Reports

Annual and monthly Daily Life Security and Child Welfare statistical reports are being jointly studied by Public Health and Welfare, the Ministry Statistics and Investigation Division and the Social Affairs and Children's Bureaus. Drastic reduction in the number of reports and revisions in text are indicated. An effort is being made to have proposed changes in the forms ready for discussion at the April meeting of Regional Welfare Officers.

### SECTION VIII

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

#### Health Insurance Societies

Recent information from the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reveals that 48 Health Insurance Societies, composed of employees of local public bodies, have been established in 33 prefectures. There are several ways in which the societies have been established by local public bodies: the first were established by employees of a single city, then by employees of a number of towns and villages organized into one society, and others by employees of cities, towns and villages in a single



prefecture organizing into one society.

It is interesting to note that the first societies were established in 1926, which was at the beginning of the Health Insurance program, by the cities of Osaka and Tokyo-to. The majority of such societies, however, have been established since July 1948 when the Health Insurance Law was amended clarifying the fact that local government employees who are not covered by a Mutual Aid Association come within the scope of the Health Insurance Law. (Reference: Articles 12, 13 paragraph 2, Health Insurance Law).

The total contribution rates vary from 4% to 6% with the employer (local public body) in all cases contributing an amount at least equal to the employee; however, in most instances the employer contributes a higher percentage. In no instance were the employees required to contribute the maximum amount allowable by the law (currently 2.75%). A resume of the benefits provided by the societies was not given in this report.

The following is a list of established Health Insurance Societies of Local Public Bodies giving their location and number of insured:

Prefecture	Health Insurance Society Components	Number of Insured
Hokkaido	City of Sapporo	8,468
Aomori	Towns and Villages	2,438
Iwate	Cities, towns & villages	4,633
Miyagi	Towns and villages	3,127
Akita	Towns and villages	4,883
Yamagata	Cities, towns and villages	6,630
Fukushima	Cities, towns and villages	5,949
Tokyo	Cities, towns and villages	42,172
Kanagawa	Yokohama-city	5,830
Kanagawa	Kawasaki-city	1,936
Kanagawa	Yokosuka-city	1,550
Niigata	Towns and villages	7,642
Ishikawa	Kanazawa-city	1,235
Ishikawa	Towns and villages	2,887
Fukui	Towns and villages	2,411
Gifu	Towns and villages	4,210
Gifu	Gifu-city	953
Shizuoka	Shizuoka-city	1,335
Shizuoka	Towns and villages	7,540
Aichi	Nagoya-city	6,509
Aichi	Towns and villages	5,266
Aichi	Toyohashi-city	887
Mie	Towns and villages	4,350
Kyoto	Kyoto-city	5,672
Osaka	Osaka-city	13,632
Osaka	Towns and villages	7,851
Hyogo	Amagasaki-city	928
Hyogo	Kobe-city	5,652
Hyogo	Nishinomiya-city	575
Hyogo	Towns and villages	6,469
Hyogo	Himeji-city	928
Wakayama	Wakayama-city	975
Wakayama	Towns and villages	3,064
Tottori	Cities, towns and villages	2,929
Shimane	Cities, towns and villages	4,584
Okayama	Towns and villages	5,215
Hiroshima	Towns and villages	5,382
Hiroshima	Hiroshima-city	1,765
Yamaguchi	Towns and villages	2,862
Tokushima	Towns and villages	2,882
Tokushima	Tokushima-city	794
Kagawa	Cities, towns and villages	3,963



<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Health Insurance Society Components</u>	<u>Number of Insured</u>
Ehime	Cities, towns and villages	5,344
Kochi	Cities, towns and villages	3,289
Saga	Cities, towns and villages	3,202
Nagasaki	Nagasaki-city	1,370
Kumamoto	Towns and villages	5,026
Kagoshima	Cities, towns and villages	4,777
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48 Prefectures</b>	<b>231,971 */</b>

\*/ Number of dependents not included.

#### Social Security Advisory Council

This Council, in addition to its primary function of planning, has been acting as a coordinating agency with respect to current legislation. Any legislation relating to social security matters proposed by any Ministry is presented to this group for comment and advice before submittal to the Cabinet. It has held meetings recently with respect to proposals to increase present pensions under both Mutual Aid and Government Pension programs, the consolidation of responsibility for social insurance tax collections in one Ministry and the new program of workmen's compensation for Government employees. Such clearance has fostered uniformity. However, due to its delay in formulating a national plan, the Council has not been effective in simplifying administration. When such plan has been formulated and accepted, each Ministry will be able to formulate legislation in line with the basic program.

#### SECTION IX

##### MEMO TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>
124	6 Mar 50	Establishment of Quarantine Against Rabies in Pogs	Yes
125	14 Mar 50	Invitation to Attend International Conference of Social Work in Paris	No

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

#### 5 Incls:

1. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: December 1949
2. Japanese Hospital Strength Report - January 1950
3. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 18 February 1950
4. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 25 February 1950
5. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Period Ended 25 February 1950



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: DECEMBER 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of December 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages, and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in December.

Live Births: Live births numbered 204,825 in December compared with 211,220 in November. The birth rate decreased 6 percent, from 31.3 to 29.3. The current birth rate is the highest December rate reported since 1925. This is thought to be largely explained by the change in method of reporting age, from one of considering each person one year older on the first of January to the European system. The former system often resulted in incorrect statements of date of birth on birth records to show births which actually occurred in December as though they had occurred in the current. The birth rate was 5 percent higher than that (28.0) in December last year, 4 percent above the rate (28.2) in the same month of 1947, and 15 percent above the December median rate (25.4) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (29.8) was slightly higher than that (29.1) for all "gun". Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Fifteen were lower and nine higher. Rates in three prefectures on Kyushu (Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Nagasaki) were more than 20 percent above the national, while the rate in Nagano was more than 20 percent below.

Deaths (all ages): There were 82,134 deaths currently compared with 73,347 last month. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 8 percent, from 10.9 in November to 11.8 in December. The current rate was slightly higher than in December 1948 (11.5) but 15 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (13.9) and 30 percent below the median rate (16.9) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (11.2) was 7 percent less than for all "gun" (12.0). About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures had rates within a range of ten percent plus or minus the national average. Rates in Iwate (13.9) and Saga (13.7) were more than 15 percent above and 10 other prefectures more than 10 percent above the national rates while only Kyoto (10.4), Kanagawa (10.5), and Tokyo-to (10.5) were more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 per annum) for the ten leading causes of death are shown in table 3. A total of 57,527 deaths (70 percent of all deaths) was attributed to these causes. Rates for eight of these causes increased over the November level. The pneumonia death rate in December (92.1) was more than 50 percent above the November rate (59.8) and rose from seventh to fourth place on the list of ten leading causes. The rate for bronchitis (37.0) rose more than 40 percent over the November rate (25.9) and replaced accidental deaths as the tenth leading cause of death. The rate for congenital debility was about a fifth higher in December (53.0) than November (44.5). For senility the rate (97.6) increased about an eighth and for diseases of the heart (72.6) about a tenth. Lesser increases were reported for deaths from intracranial lesions of vascular origin (138.4), nephritis (44.0), and cancer and other malignant tumors (73.4). Rates for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (53.0) and tuberculosis (146.7) were somewhat lower than last month. Compared with December of last year, six causes were currently higher and four lower. Pneumonia and senility were each approximately one-fifth above last year's comparable rates. Diseases of the heart and intracranial lesions of vascular origin increased approximately 15 and 10 percent respectively, while bronchitis and cancer had lesser increases. Tuberculosis was ten percent below the December 1948 rate, while the remaining diseases had lesser decreases.

Infant Deaths: The infant death rate continued its seasonal rise. In November there were 12,918 deaths, or 61.2 per 1,000 live births, while in December there were 16,819 deaths, or 82.1 per 1,000, an increase of about one-third. However, the current rate is the lowest December rate recorded since infant death rates first became available in 1937. The current rate was slightly lower than in December 1948 (83.2)



and about 25 percent below both the rate (108.8) in the same month of 1947 and the median rate (112.7) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (73.7) was 15 percent lower than the rate for all "gun" (86.7). Nearly half (21) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus ten percent of the national average. However, the rate in Toyama (138.1) was nearly 70 percent above the national average, rates in Aomori, Akita, and Iwate were 50 percent or more above, and ten additional prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above. Rates in Ehime and Kanagawa (61.7 each) were 25 percent below the national average, and 9 other prefectures reported rates more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the ten leading causes of infant deaths in December are shown in table 4. Rates for all causes were higher in December than in November. Rates for pneumonia (17.8) and bronchitis (5.6) were each about 80 percent above the corresponding November rates (9.8 and 3.1 respectively). The rate for whooping cough was 60 percent higher in December (2.4) than in November (1.5). Rates for other disease peculiar to the first year of life (3.8), beriberi (1.7), congenital debility (18.1), premature birth (6.7), and sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes (1.3) were all markedly higher, while rates for congenital malformation (2.5) and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (11.0) showed lesser increases. Compared with December 1948 rates were lower for six diseases. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life decreased by 16 percent and congenital debility by 12 percent, while rates for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, premature birth, beriberi, and congenital malformations decreased from 8 to 4 percent each. Whooping cough had a current rate almost double the rate for December last year, and the current rate for pneumonia was over a fourth above that in December 1948, while lesser increases were shown for sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes and bronchitis.

Stillbirths: There were 16,373 stillbirths currently compared with 15,276 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) increased about 10 percent, from 72.3 to 79.9. The current rate was the highest December stillbirth rate since 1924. It was 13 percent above the corresponding figure for last year (70.6), 28 percent above the corresponding 1947 rate (62.4), and 18 percent above the median rate (67.5) for the 7-year period (1935-1941).

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (104.9) was nearly 60 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (66.4). One-third (15) of the prefectures had rates within ten percent of the national average, 16 were lower, and 15 higher. Two prefectures on the island of Kyushu, Kumamoto (56.6) and Nagasaki (57.6), reported rates nearly 30 percent below, and the rate in Kagoshima (62.7), also on Kyushu, was over 20 percent below. The rate in Nagano (114.1) was over 40 percent above the national average, while rates in Fukui, Tottori, Niigata, and Yamagata were between 40 and 30 percent above.

Marriages: There were 75,144 marriages in December compared with 56,925 on November. The marriage rate rose nearly 30 percent, from 8.4 to 10.8. The current rate was 15 percent below the rate (12.7) in December 1943 and nearly 25 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (14.1) but nearly 30 percent above the median rate (8.4) for the 7-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" was 10.3 compared with 11.0 for all "gun". In 28 prefectures the marriage rate came within a range of 10 percent plus or minus the national average. Yamagata prefecture reported a rate (21.1) nearly double the national average, rates in Niigata, Nagano and Akita were over 30 percent above, while 4 other prefectures reported rates between 10 and 30 percent above. The lowest rate was in Shiga (8.4) more than 20 percent below, and 9 other prefectures had rates more than 10 percent below.

Divorces: Divorces for December totalled 7,389 compared with 6,171 in November. The divorce rate rose from 0.9 to 1.1. The December rates for both 1948 and 1947 were the same as currently but the median rate for the 7-year period 1932-1938 was only 0.7.



For all "shi" the divorce rate was 1.2 and for all "gun" 1.0. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.8 in six instances to 1.6 in Tottori. Rates in 11 prefectures were the same as the all-Japan rate, in 22 they were lower, and in 13 higher.



TABLE 1.- LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES  
AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE BIRTH	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	204825	82134	16819	16373	75144	7389
TOTAL ALL						
"SHI"	71951	27087	5302	7548	24885	2796
TOTAL ALL						
"GUN"	132874	55047	11517	8825	50259	4593
AICHI	8131	3009	602	661	2451	239
AKITA	3261	1497	404	310	1573	172
AOMORI	3429	1414	426	277	1268	116
CHIBA	5471	2446	447	379	1836	145
EHIME	4020	1423	248	268	1363	166
FUKUI	1541	863	175	170	739	72
FUKUOKA	9519	3406	691	756	2974	327
FUKUSHIMA	5642	2151	548	491	2124	216
GIFU	3639	1519	273	332	1351	135
GUMMA	3969	1572	302	334	1670	133
HIROSHIMA	4399	2084	337	288	1732	228
HOKKAIDO	11367	3834	902	929	3815	337
HYOGO	7183	2949	570	632	2619	267
IBARAKI	5714	2217	473	409	1821	162
ISHIKAWA	2105	1055	224	169	870	111
IWATE	3522	1566	434	328	1495	127
KAGAWA	2175	1000	205	185	834	91
KAGOSHIMA	5682	1931	383	356	1511	161
KANAGAWA	6227	2114	384	399	2073	160
KOCHI	2133	947	162	150	820	96
KUMAMOTO	5091	1983	397	288	1516	156
KYOTO	3988	1622	264	332	1352	163
MIE	3282	1438	274	255	1214	121
MIYAGI	4339	1579	346	413	1617	152
MIYAZAKI	3471	1209	277	249	1021	103
NAGANO	4135	1959	294	472	2545	146
NAGASAKI	5048	1821	437	291	1474	182
NARA	1690	804	153	131	640	74
NIIGATA	5473	2502	496	595	3136	289
OITA	3022	1415	273	214	986	111
OKAYAMA	3616	1619	260	333	1388	186
OSAKA	8370	3325	745	835	2751	344
SAGA	2807	1108	251	211	881	92
SAITAMA	5725	2415	575	380	2092	144
SHIGA	1889	910	191	173	638	66
SHIMANE	2059	1001	187	189	811	86
SHIZUOKA	6792	2263	485	437	1943	183
TOCHIGI	4250	1532	279	287	1543	111
TOKUSHIMA	2404	1025	198	174	721	75
TOKYO	13807	4929	920	947	4865	488
TOTTORI	1404	685	126	153	561	82
TOYAMA	2187	1183	302	191	1081	125
WAKAYAMA	2261	958	174	153	876	83
YAMAGATA	3052	1435	309	319	2470	155
YAMAGUCHI	3677	1627	281	367	1349	151
YAMANASHI	1857	790	135	161	734	60

\*Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of  
Welfare.



TABLE 2.- 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE  
AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT BIRTH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	29.3	11.8	82.1	79.9	10.8	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	29.8	11.2	73.7	104.9	10.3	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	29.1	12.0	86.7	66.4	11.0	1.0
AICHI	29.0	10.7	74.0	81.3	8.7	0.9
AKITA	29.2	13.4	123.9	95.1	14.1	1.5
AOMORI	32.3	13.3	124.2	80.8	12.0	1.1
CHIBA	29.4	13.1	81.7	69.3	9.9	0.8
EHIME	31.2	11.0	61.7	66.7	10.6	1.3
FUKUI	24.1	13.5	113.6	110.3	11.6	1.1
FUKUOKA	33.0	11.8	72.6	79.4	10.3	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	32.0	12.2	97.1	87.0	12.0	1.2
GIFU	27.4	11.4	75.0	91.2	10.2	1.0
GUMMA	28.3	11.2	76.1	84.2	11.9	0.9
HIROSHIMA	24.7	11.7	76.6	65.5	9.7	1.3
HOKKAIDO	32.5	11.0	79.4	81.7	10.9	1.0
HYOGO	26.1	10.7	79.4	88.0	9.5	1.0
IBARAKI	32.1	12.5	82.8	71.6	10.2	0.9
ISHIKAWA	25.7	12.9	106.4	80.3	10.6	1.4
IWATE	31.3	13.9	123.2	93.1	13.3	1.1
KAGAWA	26.8	12.3	94.3	85.1	10.3	1.1
KAGOSHIMA	37.0	12.6	67.4	62.7	9.8	1.0
KANAGAWA	30.9	10.5	61.7	64.1	10.3	0.8
KOCHI	28.3	12.6	75.9	70.3	10.9	1.3
KUAMOTO	32.8	12.8	78.0	56.6	9.8	1.0
KYOTO	25.7	10.4	66.2	83.2	8.7	1.0
MIE	26.0	11.4	83.5	77.7	9.6	1.0
MIZAGI	31.2	11.4	79.7	95.2	11.6	1.1
MIYAZAKI	37.9	13.2	79.8	71.7	11.1	1.1
NAGANO	22.8	10.8	71.1	114.1	14.1	0.8
NAGASAKI	37.0	13.4	86.6	57.6	10.8	1.3
NARA	24.9	11.9	90.5	77.5	9.4	1.1
NIIGATA	25.8	11.8	90.6	108.7	14.8	1.4
OITA	27.9	13.1	90.3	70.8	9.1	1.0
OKAYAMA	25.2	11.3	71.9	92.1	9.7	1.3
OSAKA	27.4	10.9	89.0	99.8	9.0	1.1
SAGA	34.6	13.7	89.4	75.2	10.9	1.1
SAITAMA	30.9	13.0	100.4	66.4	11.3	0.8
SHIGA	24.9	12.0	101.1	91.6	8.4	0.9
SHIMANE	26.2	12.7	90.8	91.8	10.3	1.1
SHIZUOKA	32.4	10.8	71.4	64.3	9.3	0.9
TOCHIGI	31.3	11.3	65.6	67.5	11.4	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	31.8	13.5	82.4	72.4	9.5	1.0
TOKYO	29.3	10.5	66.6	68.6	10.3	1.0
TOTTORI	27.2	13.3	89.7	109.0	10.9	1.6
TOYAMA	25.2	13.6	138.1	87.3	12.4	1.4
WAKAYAMA	26.5	11.2	77.0	67.7	10.3	1.0
YAMAGATA	26.0	12.2	101.2	104.5	21.1	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	28.1	12.4	76.4	99.8	10.3	1.2
YAMANASHI	26.2	11.1	72.7	86.7	10.3	0.8

1/ Birth, death marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.  
Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by PH & W Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



TABLE 3.- THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	December 1949		Nov 49	Dec 48
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	57527			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10240	146.7	155.8	162.3
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9661	138.4	129.6	126.7
162	Senility	6811	97.6	86.6	81.8
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	6427	92.1	59.8	76.1
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	5127	73.4	72.8	70.9
90-95	Diseases of the heart	5071	72.6	65.2	63.5
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	4836	69.3	74.7	74.3
158	Congenital debility	3701	53.0	44.5	57.5
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	3069	44.0	43.3	46.0
106	Bronchitis	2584	37.0	25.9	34.5

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4.- THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	December 1949		Nov 49	Dec 48
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	14531			
158	Congenital debility	3701	18.1	14.2	20.5
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	3655	17.8	9.8	14.1
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	2253	11.0	10.4	11.9
159	Premature birth	1376	6.7	5.3	7.3
106	Bronchitis	1146	5.6	3.1	5.2
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	786	3.8	2.9	4.5
157	Congenital Malformation	510	2.5	2.3	2.6
9	Whooping cough	488	2.4	1.5	1.3
68	Beriberi	354	1.7	1.3	1.8
199-200	Sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes	262	1.3	1.1	1.1

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan during January (3,154) was slightly higher than the number operating last month (3,136) and 10 percent higher than the number recorded in January 1949 (2,873). There were 296 tuberculosis sanatoria operating in January 1950 compared with 294 in December and 290 in January 1949. There was one additional mental hospital (124) currently as compared with both last month and January of last year (123). The number of lepro-saria (13) remained the same for all these periods. The number of other hospitals (2,721) was slightly higher in January than in December (2,706) and 11 percent higher than in January of last year (2,447).

Bed Capacity: In January the average bed capacity of all Japanese hospitals was 254,703 compared with 253,506 in December, a slight rise, and 243,802 in January of last year, a rise of 4 percent. The average daily bed capacity of sanatoria rose slightly over the previous month, from 56,150 to 56,973, and 7 percent over January of last year (53,350). The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, rose 3 percent in January (84,139) over December (82,069) and 15 percent over January of last year (73,200). There was a slight increase in bed capacity of mental hospitals from December (15,928) to January (16,041) and a 4 percent increase over January of last year (15,377). The total number of beds available to mental patients, including those in general hospitals, was also slightly higher in January (17,825) than in December (17,665), and 6 percent higher than in January of last year (16,883). The bed capacity of lepro-saria in January (9,037) was approximately the same as in December (9,038) but slightly less than in January of last year (9,119). The bed capacity of other hospitals rose slightly from 172,390 in December to 172,652 in January, and the current figure was 4 percent higher than that (165,956) for January of last year. Of the total beds available in general and other hospitals this month, 16 percent (27,166) were for tuberculosis patients compared with 15 percent last month and 12 percent in January of last year, and 1 percent (1,784) were for mental patients, the same proportion as in December and January of last year.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load for all Japan, following the usual seasonal trend, was slightly lower in January (164,093) than in December (165,322), but was over 25 percent higher than in January of last year (130,364). However, the number of in-patients in tuberculosis sanatoria (48,517) rose 3 percent over last month (47,131) and was currently one-third above the figure for January of last year (36,609). The total number of tuberculosis in-patients, including those in general hospitals, was 74,510, 4 percent higher than in December (71,741) and nearly 45 percent higher than in January of last year (52,065). The number of in-patients in mental hospitals in January (13,448) was 5 percent higher than in December (12,82) and almost 25 percent higher than in January of last year (10,868). The total number of mental in-patients in January (15,012) rose in approximately the same proportions over December (14,220) and the previous January (11,953). The number of in-patients in lepro-saria was slightly higher in January (8,511) than in December (8,432) and about 5 percent higher than in January of last year (8,059). The average daily number of in-patients in other and general hospitals was 3 percent lower in January (93,617) than in December (96,936) but 25 percent higher than in January of last year (74,828).

Out-Patient Load: The number of out-patients for all hospitals continued its seasonal decline, from 278,144 in December to 258,208 in January, a decrease of 7 percent. Compared with January of last year (238,264) the current figure was 8 percent higher. Out-patients for tuberculosis sanatoria decreased 4 percent since last month, from 3,491 in December to 3,365 in January, and 12 percent compared with January of last year (3,833). There were slightly fewer out-patients for mental hospitals in January (406) than in December (414) and nearly 20 percent fewer than in January of last year (498). The number of out-patients for lepro-saria in January of 1950 (18) was higher than in the previous month (8) and, in the same month of last year (13). In all other hospitals there were 257,449 out-patients treated daily in January, 7 percent less than in December (274,231) but 9 percent more than in January of last year (233,920).

Bed Occupancy: The daily bed-occupancy ratio continued its normal seasonal decline, from 65.2 in December to 64.4 in January. The current ratio was, however,



20 percent higher than that (53.5) in January 1949. Twenty prefectures reported bed-occupancy ratios within ten percent plus or minus of the national average. In 16 prefectures the occupancy ratio was more than ten percent below the national figure, including three (Yamanashi, Nara and Saitama) where the ratios were more than twenty percent below. Ten prefectures had ratios more than ten percent above the national average, of which three (Shimane, Kagoshima, and Tottori) were more than twenty percent above.

For tuberculosis sanatoria the current bed occupancy ratio (85.2) was slightly higher than last month (83.9) and nearly 25 percent higher than in January of last year (68.6). The percent of tuberculosis beds occupied in all hospitals, including tuberculosis wards in general hospitals as well as sanatoria in January (83.6) was slightly higher than in December (87.4) and 25 percent higher than in January of last year (71.1). For sanatoria only, over half (24) of the prefectures had occupancy ratios within a range of ten percent plus or minus of the national average, in 13 they were higher and in 9 lower. The ratio in Kagoshima Prefecture (108.0) was more than 25 percent above the national, and ratios in Wakayama (105.0) and Shimane (102.8) were more than 20 percent above. At the other extreme, the ratio in Nagasaki Prefecture (44.0) was nearly 50 percent below, and that in Fukushima (63.0) more than 20 percent below.

For mental hospitals the bed-occupancy ratio increased 4 percent, from 80.5 in December to 83.8 in January. Compared with January of last year (70.7) the current rate was nearly 20 percent higher. The occupancy ratio for all beds occupied by mental patients, including those in general hospitals, rose proportionately, from 80.5 in December to 84.2 in January. The increase over January of last year (70.8) was also proportionate to that in mental hospitals. There continued to be a wide variation in occupancy ratios for mental hospitals among the prefectures. Only 11 reported ratios within ten percent of the national average, 19 were higher, and 14 lower. The 2 remaining prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate Prefecture continued to report a ratio (178.3) more than twice the national average, and again the ratio in the neighboring prefecture of Aomori (45.3) was over 40 percent below. Ratios in Oita (46.0) and Nagasaki (47.8) were nearly as low.

The current occupancy ratio for leprosaria (94.2) was slightly higher than in December (93.3) and 7 percent higher than in January of last year (88.4). For the ten prefectures having leprosaria ratios ranged from 61.6 in Yamanashi to 103.3 in Kagoshima.

For all other hospitals the bed-occupancy ratio dropped 4 percent, from 56.2 in December to 54.2 in January. Compared with January 1949 (45.1) the current ratio was 20 percent higher. Seventeen prefectures had ratios within ten percent of the national average, 16 were lower and 13 higher. The ratio in Saitama Prefecture (31.6) was more than 40 percent below, and ratios in Yamanashi, Ehime, and Nara were more than 30 percent below. At the other extreme Tottori Prefecture reported a ratio (77.6) more than 40 percent above, and Shimane one (71.1) more than 30 percent above.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JANUARY 1950

1/  
TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3154	254703	422301	164093	258208
Hokkaido	233	15492	32013	8587	23426
Aomori	37	3777	5817	2705	3112
Iwate	52	4033	8443	2898	5545
Miyagi	68	6531	10318	4878	5440
Akita	43	3189	5655	2073	3582
Yamagata	29	2858	4668	1864	2804
Fukushima	52	3851	7074	2085	4989
Ibaraki	69	4532	6159	2614	3545
Tochigi	43	3192	5174	1822	3352
Gumma	43	3975	4942	2900	2042
Saitama	105	4373	6433	2166	4267
Chiba	85	7392	8362	5232	3130
Tokyo	267	29082	48536	21624	26912
Kanagawa	121	11116	18028	7471	10557
Niigata	74	5792	9625	3946	5679
Toyama	43	3218	5160	1851	3309
Ishikawa	61	4131	6482	2555	3927
Fukui	26	1832	2761	1103	1658
Yamanashi	24	1255	1497	592	905
Nagano	72	5278	6939	2914	4025
Gifu	51	3097	5308	1995	3313
Shizuoka	63	6549	10030	4349	5681
Aichi	140	9937	17632	5892	11740
Mie	65	4550	7410	2484	4926
Shiga	28	1678	3065	1156	1909
Kyoto	79	8690	11445	4684	6761
Osaka	147	17790	24911	10484	14427
Hyogo	128	9103	16848	6163	10685
Nara	19	1095	1727	532	1195
Wakayama	27	1673	3006	903	2103
Tottori	18	1670	2883	1321	1562
Shimane	21	1742	2885	1401	1484
Okayama	62	6303	8521	4603	3918
Hiroshima	87	6534	10813	3709	7104
Yamaguchi	73	5008	8364	2836	5528
Tokushima	27	2036	2701	1378	1323
Kagawa	37	2831	3915	1735	2180
Ehime	44	3055	5091	1644	3447
Kochi	39	1768	3127	1251	1876
Fukuoka	139	12679	33861	8886	24975
Saga	56	3195	5724	2142	3582
Nagasaki	66	4643	9786	2561	7225
Kumamoto	70	5370	8018	3819	4199
Oita	34	2911	3713	1966	1747
Miyazaki	37	1820	2829	1089	1740
Kagoshima	50	4077	4602	3230	1372

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JANUARY 1950

1/  
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	296	56,973	51,882	48,517	3,365
Hokkaido	15	2,772	2,326	2,193	133
Aomori	3	730	679	646	33
Iwate	3	695	681	605	76
Miyagi	4	1,285	1,410	1,264	146
Akita	4	764	624	584	40
Yamagata	3	280	286	256	30
Fukushima	3	908	648	590	58
Ibaraki	8	1,690	1,330	1,270	60
Tochigi	4	718	667	622	45
Gumma	7	595	617	543	74
Saitama	5	1,014	1,089	880	209
Chiba	14	3,079	2,905	2,748	157
Tokyo	30	6,215	6,437	6,142	295
Kanagawa	13	2,774	2,663	2,511	152
Niigata	10	1,394	1,359	1,299	60
Toyama	2	1,070	789	769	20
Ishikawa	6	921	753	725	28
Fukui	2	620	503	480	23
Yamanashi	1	140	143	141	2
Nagano	9	1,702	1,443	1,394	49
Gifu	6	926	868	829	39
Shizuoka	4	1,107	905	872	33
Aichi	10	2,879	2,250	2,054	196
Mie	4	796	691	661	30
Shiga	5	428	434	425	9
Kyoto	7	1,679	1,397	1,298	99
Osaka	11	4,403	3,224	3,018	206
Hyogo	21	2,363	2,380	1,994	386
Nara	2	173	146	140	6
Wakayama	2	140	151	147	4
Tottori	1	63	47	46	1
Shimane	1	472	509	485	24
Okayama	4	941	779	761	18
Hiroshima	9	1,985	1,554	1,448	106
Yamaguchi	5	689	719	670	49
Tokushima	2	776	817	773	44
Kagawa	2	186	174	169	5
Ehime	3	826	766	746	20
Kochi	2	151	166	149	17
Fukuoka	23	2,860	2,752	2,638	114
Saga	3	730	772	709	63
Nagasaki	5	307	204	135	69
Kumamoto	4	1,149	1,158	1,086	72
Oita	5	459	407	399	8
Miyazaki	1	53	67	52	15
Kagoshima	8	1,066	1,193	1,151	42

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JANUARY 1950

1/

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	124	16041	13854	13448	406
Hokkaido	6	470	480	453	27
Aomori	1	86	39	39	-
Iwate	1	60	107	107	-
Miyagi	2	236	206	206	0
Akita	1	121	107	102	5
Yamagata	1	125	133	125	8
Fukushima	2	133	160	158	2
Ibaraki	2	112	90	89	1
Tochigi	4	271	214	196	18
Gumma	1	300	379	369	10
Saitama	4	439	376	364	12
Chiba	4	511	399	373	26
Tokyo	12	3272	3223	3155	68
Kanagawa	6	824	649	642	7
Niigata	1	190	245	245	0
Toyama	2	114	140	134	6
Isikawa	3	256	204	200	4
Fukui	1	105	137	112	25
Yamanashi	1	52	66	64	2
Nagano	2	230	198	197	1
Gifu	1	275	221	217	4
Shizuoka	3	314	331	314	17
Aichi	6	681	480	469	11
Mie	1	150	113	111	2
Shiga	1	150	142	142	0
Kyoto	5	539	369	358	11
Osaka	6	1766	1261	1239	22
Hyogo	6	1161	756	746	10
Nara	2	166	116	114	2
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	89	86	3
Shimane	1	38	41	40	1
Okayama	1	196	209	209	-
Hiroshima	6	339	319	311	8
Yamaguchi	2	98	106	97	9
Tokushima	1	154	157	149	8
Kagawa	1	90	62	60	2
Ehime	1	180	176	172	4
Kochi	2	174	148	142	6
Fukuoka	6	608	424	397	27
Saga	3	330	344	326	18
Nagasaki	2	90	44	43	1
Kumamoto	2	162	141	141	-
Oita	3	126	69	58	11
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	4	272	184	177	7

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JANUARY 1950

1/  
LEPROSARIA

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patient	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	9037	8529	8511	18
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	601	601	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	550	510	510	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gunma	1	1200	1017	1017	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1200	1129	1129	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	42	42	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	305	268	260	8
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2350	2253	2253	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	647	654	644	10
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1220	1125	1125	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	930	930	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



## JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JANUARY 1950

1/

## OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2721	172652	348036	93617	254419
Hokkaido	212	12250	29207	5941	23266
Aomori	32	2361	4498	1419	3079
Iwate	48	3278	7655	2186	5469
Miyagi	61	4460	8192	2898	5294
Akita	38	2304	4924	1387	3537
Yamagata	25	2453	4249	1483	2766
Fukushima	47	2810	6266	1337	4929
Ibaraki	49	2730	4739	1255	3484
Tochigi	35	2203	4293	1004	3289
Gumma	34	1880	2929	971	1958
Saitama	96	2920	4968	922	4046
Chiba	67	3802	5058	2111	2947
Tokyo	224	18395	37747	11198	26549
Kanagawa	102	7518	14716	4318	10398
Niigata	63	4208	8021	2402	5619
Toyama	39	2034	4231	948	3283
Ishikawa	52	2954	5525	1630	3895
Fukui	23	1107	2121	511	1610
Yamanashi	21	998	1246	345	901
Nagano	61	3346	5298	1323	3975
Gifu	44	1896	4219	949	3270
Shizuoka	54	4823	8526	2903	5623
Aichi	124	6377	14902	3369	11533
Mie	60	3604	6606	1712	4894
Shiga	22	1100	2489	589	1900
Kyoto	67	6472	9679	3028	6651
Osaka	130	11621	20426	6227	14199
Hyogo	101	5579	13712	3423	10289
Nara	15	756	1465	278	1187
Wakayama	25	1533	2855	756	2099
Tottori	16	1532	2747	1189	1558
Shimane	19	1232	2335	876	1459
Okayama	55	2816	5280	1380	3900
Hiroshima	72	4210	8940	1950	6990
Yamaguchi	66	4221	7539	2069	5470
Tokushima	24	1106	1727	456	1271
Kagawa	33	1908	3025	862	2163
Ehime	40	2049	4149	726	3423
Iochi	35	1443	2813	960	1853
Fukuoka	110	9211	30685	5851	24834
Saga	50	2135	4608	1107	3501
Nagasaki	59	4246	9538	2383	7155
Isumamoto	62	2839	5594	1467	4127
Oita	26	2326	3237	1509	1728
Miyazaki	36	1767	2762	1037	1725
Kagoshima	37	1839	2295	972	1323

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES,  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 18 FEBRUARY 1950

During the seventh week, ended 18 February 1950, there were 21,293 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 24,289 cases reported for the same diseases last week.

Diphtheria cases this week (293) were 15 percent fewer than in the preceding week (343). Deaths (29) were also lower than previously (38). The present case figure was 23 percent less than that (381) recorded for the same week of last year and 18 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (356). More than half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week and sixteen had more while the remaining six stayed the same. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in one instance (Fukui) to 22 (Tokyo-to). The current and cumulative case rates were 18.9 and 20.1. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 2.1.

The number of dysentery cases decreased 14 percent, from 86 to 74, and the number of deaths that were reported decreased in the same proportion, from 22 to 19. Nearly all (71) of the current cases were listed as bacillary dysentery and the remainder (3) as amebic dysentery. All but one of the deaths were from the former. Total cases this week were nearly two and a half times those (31) in the same period of last year and about three times the corresponding 1948 number (25). Cases decreased from last week in thirteen of the prefectures, increased in twelve, and remained the same in five. About a third (16) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to (14 cases), Saitama (12), and Shizuoka (11) together accounted for half of this week's cases, and the remainder increased in eighteen other prefectures with from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 4.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 1.2.

Typhoid fever cases increased 40 percent, from 43 to 60 currently, and deaths from 8 to 13. This week's cases were about 35 percent fewer than in the same weeks of either last year (88) or 1948 (95). There were increases over last week in thirteen of the prefectures, decreases in ten, and no change in five, while eighteen prefectures have reported no cases for the past two weeks or longer. Cases in the present week occurred in twenty prefectures having from one to nine cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.9 and 4.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.7.

There were 16 cases of paratyphoid fever this week compared with 19 cases last week. No deaths were reported during either period. Present cases were about half the totals recorded for the seventh weeks of 1949 (31) and 1948 (34). Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases rose over the preceding week in seven prefectures and decreased in the same number, while the two remaining prefectures did not change. Ten prefectures with from one to four cases each accounted for all cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.2 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported for three weeks. There were no deaths this week but one was reported last week. Records for 1949 and 1948 show that there were also no cases during the seventh weeks of those years. The cumulative case and death rates as of 18 February 1950 were both less than 0.1.

There were two and a third times as many typhus fever cases this week (241) as in the preceding week (104). Deaths (12) were twice the previous number (6). Last year at this time there were four cases reported and in the seventh week of the previous year there were ten. Kanagawa Prefecture was almost entirely responsible for the large increase in total cases this week. Cases in that prefecture rose from 56 to 188, while in Tokyo-to, the other prefecture primarily involved in the recent outbreak, cases remained about the same, 48 as compared with 46 previously. Nagano and Shizuoka Prefectures reported two cases each this week and Saitama one. These five prefectures are all located in the Kanto region. Iwate and Osaka Prefectures, which reported one case each last week, reported none currently. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.5 and 3.5 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.2.



Malaria cases numbered 16 this week compared with 11 last week. No deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were three. Present cases were about half of those (30) recorded for the seventh week of last year and approximately a third of the total (53) for the same period of 1948. Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included eight prefectures showing increases and five with decreases, while cases stayed the same in the remaining three. This week's cases were distributed among eleven prefectures, each with from one to three cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases (76) remained approximately the same as in the previous week (78). There were no deaths reported during either period. Present cases were ten percent higher than in the same week of last year (69) and nearly twice those (41) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. There were increases over last week in fourteen prefectures and decreases in thirteen, while two did not change and seventeen others have reported no cases for two weeks or more. Tokyo-to (17 cases) and neighbouring Saitama Prefecture (12) together reported over a third of all current cases, and nineteen additional prefectures had cases ranging from one to six. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.9 and 5.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Cases of epidemic meningitis decreased a third from 31 to 21. Deaths, on the other hand, increased from 4 to 8. There were about the same number of cases this week as in the same period of last year (20), while in the corresponding week of 1948 there were 31 cases. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in half (23) of the prefectures, whereas cases decreased from last week in fifteen instances, increased in six, and did not change in two. This week's cases occurred in ten prefectures and ranged from one to four. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.4. Cumulative death rates were 0.5 and 0.3 respectively.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases decreased 12 percent, from 1,066 last week to 939 currently. They were 55 percent fewer than the number (2,066) recorded for the seventh week of last year but over 30 percent greater than in the same period of 1948 (713). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, while eighteen had increases and one remained the same. The other five prefectures reported no cases during either period. These were the same five prefectures noted last week (Tottori, Wakayama, Shimane, Yamaguchi, and Oita) as having had either no cases or very few cases so far this year. The largest numeric change was a decrease from 150 to 26 cases in Aichi Prefecture, while there was a lesser decrease in Saitama, from 169 to 105 cases. Saitama reported the largest number of cases this week, and at the other extreme were six prefectures (including Nara as well as those previously mentioned) with none. The current and cumulative case rates were 60.5 and 57.3 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases this week (2,729) was 15 percent less than in the previous week (3,211). It was about 70 percent higher than the figure (1,596) for the same period of last year and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (747). Three-fourths (34) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week and the other twelve had more cases. Four prefectures reporting from 56 to 51 fewer cases this week than previously were Kanagawa, Saitama, Shizuoka, and Nagano. Thirty percent of all current measles cases were in the five prefectures of Tokyo-to (253), Saitama (148), Ibaraki (144), Toyama (144), and Shizuoka (133). This area has had a high incidence of this disease during the past six weeks. At the other extreme, Nara Prefecture not only reported having no cases but also has had, next to Tottori Prefecture, the fewest cases so far this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 176.0 and 174.1 respectively.

There were 15 percent fewer tuberculosis cases reported this week (7,199) than in the preceding week (8,483). The present figure was 12 percent lower than that (8,184) recorded for the seventh week of last year but 27 percent higher than in the corresponding 1948 period (5,664). Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures had decreases from last week and the remaining third (15) increases. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 16 to 785. Of the total cases this week, the proportion designated as respiratory tuberculosis continued to be about 35 percent



Malaria cases numbered 16 this week compared with 11 last week. No deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were three. Present cases were about half of those (30) recorded for the seventh week of last year and approximately a third of the total (53) for the same period of 1948. Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included eight prefectures showing increases and five with decreases, while cases stayed the same in the remaining three. This week's cases were distributed among eleven prefectures, each with from one to three cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases (76) remained approximately the same as in the previous week (78). There were no deaths reported during either period. Present cases were ten percent higher than in the same week of last year (69) and nearly twice those (41) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. There were increases over last week in fourteen prefectures and decreases in thirteen, while two did not change and seventeen others have reported no cases for two weeks or more. Tokyo-to (17 cases) and neighbouring Saitama Prefecture (12) together reported over a third of all current cases, and nineteen additional prefectures had cases ranging from one to six. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.9 and 5.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Cases of epidemic meningitis decreased a third from 31 to 21. Deaths, on the other hand, increased from 4 to 8. There were about the same number of cases this week as in the same period of last year (20), while in the corresponding week of 1948 there were 31 cases. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in half (23) of the prefectures, whereas cases decreased from last week in fifteen instances, increased in six, and did not change in two. This week's cases occurred in ten prefectures and ranged from one to four. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.4. Cumulative death rates were 0.5 and 0.3 respectively.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases decreased 12 percent, from 1,066 last week to 939 currently. They were 55 percent fewer than the number (2,066) recorded for the seventh week of last year but over 30 percent greater than in the same period of 1948 (713). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, while eighteen had increases and one remained the same. The other five prefectures reported no cases during either period. These were the same five prefectures noted last week (Tottori, Wakayama, Shimane, Yamaguchi, and Oita) as having had either no cases or very few cases so far this year. The largest numeric change was a decrease from 150 to 26 cases in Aichi Prefecture, while there was a lesser decrease in Saitama, from 169 to 105 cases. Saitama reported the largest number of cases this week, and at the other extreme were six prefectures (including Nara as well as those previously mentioned) with none. The current and cumulative case rates were 60.5 and 57.3 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases this week (2,729) was 15 percent less than in the previous week (3,211). It was about 70 percent higher than the figure (1,596) for the same period of last year and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (747). Three-fourths (34) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week and the other twelve had more cases. Four prefectures reporting from 56 to 51 fewer cases this week than previously were Kanagawa, Saitama, Shizuoka, and Nagano. Thirty percent of all current measles cases were in the five prefectures of Tokyo-to (253), Saitama (148), Ibaraki (144), Toyama (144), and Shizuoka (133). This area has had a high incidence of this disease during the past six weeks. At the other extreme, Nara Prefecture not only reported having no cases but also has had, next to Tottori Prefecture, the fewest cases so far this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 176.0 and 174.1 respectively.

There were 15 percent fewer tuberculosis cases reported this week (7,199) than in the preceding week (8,483). The present figure was 12 percent lower than that (8,184) recorded for the seventh week of last year but 27 percent higher than in the corresponding 1948 period (5,664). Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures had decreases from last week and the remaining third (15) increases. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 16 to 785. Of the total cases this week, the proportion designated as respiratory tuberculosis continued to be about 85 percent



There were twelve cases of leprosy reported in the present week compared with four previously. Last year at this time there were also twelve cases and in the same week of 1948 ten. Nine prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.5 respectively.

The current number of trachoma cases (2,463) was slightly below last week's total (2,544). There were very nearly the same number recorded for the seventh week of last year (2,465), but the present number was 19 percent above the corresponding 1948 figure (2,072). Changes from last week included 24 prefectures with decreases and 22 with increases. Prefectural case figures ranged from 2 to 510. The current and cumulative case rates were 158.8 and 125.9 respectively.

Nine cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week, whereas there were none in the preceding week. One case was recorded for the seventh week of last year. All nine cases this week were in Aichi Prefecture, where there had been none reported previously this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered nine this week compared with four previously. Data are not available for either last year or 1948. Yamanashi and Hiroshima Prefectures each had four of the current cases and Tokyo to the remaining one. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.3 respectively.

There were five cases of filariasis this week compared with four in the preceding week. No data are available for 1949 or 1948. Kagoshima Prefecture had three of this week's cases and Hyogo and Ehime one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were also no cases recorded for any of these diseases during the seventh weeks of last year and 1948.

Cases of the four venereal diseases totalled 5,680 this week compared with 6,987 last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,416 and 16,530 respectively; gonorrhea, 2,945 and 21,095; chancroid, 310 and 2,244; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 81. The current totals were all lower than in the preceding week when there were 2,968 cases of syphilis, 3,651 cases of gonorrhea, 352 cases of chancroid, and 16 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. They were also below those recorded for the seventh week of last year. At that time syphilis cases numbered 4,437, gonorrhea 3,596, chancroid 563, and lymphogranuloma venereum 12. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 155.8 and 152.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 189.9 and 194.3; chancroid, 20.0 and 20.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.7.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 18 FEB. 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	20	3	199	18	4	-	15	5
AOMORI	2	-	59	9	-	-	1	-
IVATE	5	1	50	11	1	-	5	2
MIYAGI	14	-	64	4	3	-	12	-
AKITA	12	-	68	5	1	1	7	4
YAMAGATA	2	-	17	2	2	1	5	2
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	44	8	2	-	2	-
IBARAKI	2	-	*27	-	1	-	*17	8
TOCHIGI	3	1	26	5	-	-	3	1
GUMMA	4	-	21	-	1	-	30	7
SAITAMA	11	3	44	6	12	2	42	13
CHIBA	1	1	29	8	1	2	9	9
TOKYO	22	1	160	15	14	6	139	33
KANAGAWA	6	-	67	5	4	-	19	3
NIIGATA	9	2	78	6	3	1	28	6
TOYAMA	4	-	37	4	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	4	1	39	4	3	-	45	-
FUKUI	-	-	11	1	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	11	2	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	5	-	34	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	3	-	19	4	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	5	1	26	2	11	2	22	7
AICHI	10	-	40	2	1	1	8	2
MIE	6	2	24	3	1	1	8	4
SHIGA	2	-	10	1	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	7	-	32	4	2	-	14	3
OSAKA	12	-	76	14	3	2	11	2
HYOGO	10	2	76	8	2	-	15	4
NARA	4	2	24	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	4	-	40	3	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	52	1	-	-	4	2
YAMAGUCHI	12	-	77	7	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	*18	2	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	4	-	12	-	-	-	2	2
EHIME	1	-	28	3	-	-	2	1
KOCHI	4	3	12	6	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	20	2	169	16	2	-	18	4
SAGA	7	-	39	2	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	15	1	79	5	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	*26	1	-	-	2	2
OTTA	5	2	45	9	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	10	1	84	10	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	47	7	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	293	29	*2182	228	74	19	*513	134
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	18.9	1.9	20.1	2.1	4.8	1.2	4.7	1.2
Previous	22.1	2.5			5.5	1.4		

See footnotes at end of table.



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Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	12	4	-	-	4	1
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
IVATE	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	5	8	-	1	-	10	-
AKITA	-	-	5	4	-	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
IBARA	1	-	*8	2	-	-	-	2
TOCHIGI	-	1	5	2	1	-	2	-
GUMMA	3	1	10	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	-	1	14	5	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	4	-
TOKYO	9	4	102	17	4	-	39	3
KANAGAWA	5	-	25	1	-	-	5	-
NIIGATA	1	-	13	2	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	11	3	1	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	10	-	2	-	6	-
AICHI	5	1	15	5	-	-	3	-
NIE	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	22	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	7	1	16	5	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	3	-	21	2	2	-	3	-
HYOGO	2	1	16	2	-	-	9	-
NARA	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	22	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	22	2	1	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	1	*5	1	1	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	14	1	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	8	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	60	13	*446	76	16	-	127	6
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	3.9	0.8	4.1	0.7	1.0	-	1.2	0.1
Previous	2.8	0.5			1.2	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	*	-	-	-	1	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	48	3	124	13
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	188	9	*245	10
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	*2	1	241	12	*382	25
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FATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.8	3.5	0.2
Previous	-	0.1			6.7	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	1	-	2	-
IYATE	-	-	-	-
IYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	2	1
IAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUUSHIMA	1	-	3	-
IBAFKI	1	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-
GUNMA	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	3	-	6	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	2	-	8	-
KANAGATA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	1	-	3	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
NIE	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	9	2
SAGA	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
<hr/>				
TOTAL	16	-	77	10
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.0	-	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.7	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	32	-	3	-	12	2
AOMORI	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-
IVATE	1	-	11	1	-	-	6	2
IYAGI	-	-	8	-	3	-	11	1
AKITA	3	-	14	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	5	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
IBAFUKI	1	-	2	-	1	1	3	1
TOCHIGI	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	12	-	*27	1	-	1	4	3
CHIBA	-	-	11	-	-	1	3	2
TOKYO	17	-	175	1	4	-	35	5
KANAGAWA	6	-	45	-	2	1	7	4
NIIGATA	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	14	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	5	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	6	-	-	1	4	1
AICHI	3	-	25	-	2	1	2	1
NAI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	2	-	25	-	-	-	2	1
KYOTO	5	-	42	-	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	4	-	41	-	3	1	9	1
HYOGO	1	-	19	-	-	-	1	-
NAHA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	22	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	4	-	1	-	9	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	76	*614	*617	5	21	8	155	33
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RATE								
Current	4.9	-	5.7	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.3
Previous	5.0	-			2.0	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	17	145	88	*499
AOMORI	12	42	19	209
IWATE	20	90	63	295
MIYAGI	11	99	24	230
YAMAGATA	6	45	42	288
FUKUSHIMA	6	49	17	145
IBARAKI	42	202	98	576
TOCHIGI	4	34	144	765
GUMMA	37	142	36	225
SAITAMA	63	492	40	388
CHIBA	105	676	148	1211
TOKYO	8	47	26	326
KANAGAWA	32	191	253	1673
NIIGATA	23	121	105	932
TOYAMA	6	141	75	431
ISHIKAWA	9	79	144	793
FUKUI	5	15	11	198
YAMANASHI	14	128	25	220
NAGANO	5	56	27	142
GIFU	29	289	62	500
SHIZUOKA	29	166	23	156
MICHIGI	60	452	133	937
AIE	26	665	84	572
SHIGA	4	87	38	324
KYOTO	5	15	13	228
OSAKA	1	13	61	406
HYOGO	1	18	79	543
NARA	13	56	112	564
WAKAYAMA	-	2	-	82
TOTTORI	-	1	46	210
SHIMANE	-	-	11	66
OKAYAMA	-	4	16	160
HIROSHIMA	4	24	19	148
YAMAGUCHI	29	113	114	654
TOKUSHIMA	-	6	16	172
KAGAWA	38	218	33	305
EHIME	84	276	53	355
YOCHI	29	234	51	348
FUKUOKA	43	217	24	192
SAGA	10	141	117	853
NAGASAKI	1	* 19	34	193
MURAMOTO	31	98	42	304
OITA	17	116	63	488
MIYAZAKI	-	4	25	255
KAGOSHIMA	8	50	43	169
	52	142	32	173
TOTAL	939	*6220	2729	*18903
NOTE				
Current	60.5	57.3	176.0	174.1
Previous	68.6		207.0	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	666	*4,248	282	*1,820
AOMORI	82	830	67	612
IWATE	238	931	88	682
MIYAGI	158	1,020	105	666
AKITA	100	805	62	516
YAMAGATA	121	617	62	377
FUKUSHIMA	121	730	115	742
IBARAKI	67	560	132	925
TOCHIGI	56	366	150	759
GUMMA	93	622	176	1,300
SAITAMA	156	1,486	354	2,429
CHIBA	107	772	53	672
TOKYO	785	4,952	218	1,825
KANAGAWA	282	1,651	131	1,186
NIIGATA	168	1,114	147	938
TOYAMA	155	927	152	996
ISHIKAWA	133	848	37	327
FUKUI	59	452	79	427
YAMANASHI	42	245	30	266
NAGANO	180	1,156	226	1,285
GIFU	84	720	106	636
SHIZUOKA	187	892	154	978
AICHI	251	2,545	130	1,685
MIE	137	1,024	91	616
SHIGA	80	457	77	575
KYOTO	162	1,316	53	458
OSAKA	422	2,448	95	714
HYOGO	287	1,885	102	803
NARA	16	246	10	216
WAKAYAMA	39	435	24	296
TOTTORI	49	351	26	*240
SHIMANE	72	563	50	441
OKAYAMA	145	801	91	754
HIROSHIMA	164	1,370	137	812
YAMAGUCHI	114	798	48	349
TOKUSHIMA	27	*317	52	421
KAGAWA	57	412	83	565
EHIME	97	663	163	847
KOCHI	47	430	34	303
FUKUOKA	362	2,435	153	1,047
SAGA	81	702	59	365
NAGASAKI	110	920	75	515
KUMAMOTO	105	665	102	610
OITA	41	474	44	325
MIYAZAKI	94	734	52	423
KAGOSHIMA	200	896	71	378
TOTAL	7,199	*48,831	4,748	*34,122
RATE				
Current	464.2	449.8	306.1	314.3
Previous	547.0		348.4	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	5	21	-	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	4	2	21
AKITA	90	90	1	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	5
IBARAKI	37	39	-	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	2
GUMMA	55	115	1	4
SAITAMA	29	115	-	10
CHIBA	22	156	-	2
TOKYO	73	247	-	22
KANAGAWA	50	207	-	5
NIIGATA	102	165	1	2
TOYAMA	52	141	-	5
ISHIKAWA	-	26	-	3
FUKUI	93	376	-	-
YAMANASHI	10	50	-	1
NAGANO	3	7	-	4
GIFU	530	*1,095	1	4
SHIZUOKA	109	203	3	14
AICHI	129	1,043	-	4
MIE	221	224	-	2
SHIGA	16	200	-	-
KYOTO	183	432	-	-
OSAKA	6	380	-	1
HYOGO	49	1,327	1	5
NARA	2	369	-	-
WAKAYAMA	32	160	-	1
TOTTORI	22	107	-	1
SHIMANE	131	576	-	-
OKAYAMA	27	346	-	4
HIROSHIMA	70	110	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	10	75	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	42	-	-
KAGAWA	1	54	-	2
EHIME	4	113	-	4
KOCHI	2	6	-	1
FUKUOKA	81	454	1	8
SAGA	2	35	1	3
NAGASAKI	21	58	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	2	-	7
OITA	46	55	1	5
MIYAZAKI	2	11	3	43
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,328	*9,236	17	210
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	150.1	85.1	1.1	1.9
Previous	177.1		2.3	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	6	3	9
AOMORI	-	3	-	4
IWATE	1	2	-	2
MIYAGI	-	2	1	3
AKITA	-	1	1	9
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	-	3
IBARAKI	3	13	-	1
TOCHIGI	1	3	-	3
GUMMA	-	15	-	2
SAITAMA	-	6	-	10
CHIBA	1	5	-	1
TOKYO	-	9	-	3
PANAGAWA	1	5	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	1
TOYAMA	-	1	1	11
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	3
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	-	-
NAGANO	1	7	-	3
GIFU	1	3	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	30	-	5
AICHI	1	5	-	3
MIE	-	1	1	2
SHIGA	2	2	2	3
KYOTO	2	3	-	1
OSAKA	-	5	-	1
HYOGO	2	3	-	3
NARA	-	-	-	1
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	4	-	3
OKAYAMA	-	2	2	4
HIROSHIMA	1	3	1	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	2	-	1
KAGAWA	-	5	-	-
EHIME	-	9	-	2
KOCHI	-	3	1	1
FUKUOKA	-	7	-	3
SAGA	1	2	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	4	-	-
FUKUMOTO	-	6	1	5
OITA	-	1	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	8	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	1	5	-	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	21	203	17	125
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.2
Previous	3.0		1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECT.	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	1	1
IWATE	-	-	1	3
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	2
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	5
GUMMA	-	1	-	7
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	-	4	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	2	5
KANAGAWA	-	1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	2	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	4
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	5	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	13	12	51
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.8	0.5
Previous	0.2		0.3	

See footnotes at end table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	153	*996	-	-
AOMORI	292	656	-	-
IWATE	125	1274	-	-
MIYAGI	66	478	-	-
AKITA	52	359	-	-
YAMAGATA	8	147	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	31	239	-	-
IBARAKI	57	340	-	-
TOCHIGI	38	459	-	-
GUMMA	48	217	-	-
SAITAMA	58	322	-	-
CHIBA	15	153	-	-
TOKYO	91	429	-	-
KANAGAWA	29	232	-	-
NIIGATA	19	160	-	-
TOYAMA	21	150	-	-
ISHIKAWA	16	117	-	-
FUKUI	13	146	-	-
YAMANASHI	13	123	-	-
NAAGANO	21	83	-	-
GIFU	16	122	-	-
SHIZUOKA	35	384	-	-
AICHI	510	1033	9	9
MIE	31	153	-	-
SHIGA	6	53	-	-
KYOTO	24	138	-	-
OSAKA	31	523	-	-
HYOGO	78	687	-	-
NARA	79	150	-	-
WAKAYAMA	15	202	-	-
TOTTORI	2	57	-	-
SHIMANE	7	40	-	-
OKAYAMA	45	262	-	1
HIROSHIMA	23	333	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	10	78	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	9	80	-	-
KAGAWA	18	194	-	-
EHIME	23	125	-	-
KOCHI	2	95	-	-
FUKUOKA	123	857	-	-
SAGA	51	139	-	-
NAGASAKI	77	435	-	-
FUKUOKA	22	172	-	-
OITA	3	48	-	-
MIYAZAKI	38	133	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	19	94	-	-
TOTAL	2463	*13667	9	10
RATE				
Current	158.8	125.9	0.6	0.1
Previous	164.0		-	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	1	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	15	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIGU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	4	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	12	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	9	32	5	16
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.3		0.3	

See footnotes at end table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 7 Weeks		
	18 Feb 1950	12 Feb 1949	14 Feb 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	293	381	356	2182	2624	2891
Dysentery	74	31	25	513	224	188
Typhoid fever	60	88	95	446	719	758
Paratyphoid fever	16	31	34	127	291	254
Smallpox	-	-	-	2	4	2
Typhus fever	241	4	10	382	40	97
Malaria	16	30	53	77	166	362
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	76	69	41	617	671	367
Epidemic meningitis	21	20	31	155	159	229
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	939	2066	713	6220	9727	5069
Whooping cough	2729	1596	747	18903	8638	5529
Tuberculosis	7199	8184	5664	48831	46010	33751
Pneumonia	4748	3930	3695	34122	21857	26333
Influenza	2328	39	106	9236	253	716
Polioomyelitis	17	21	7	210	175	41
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	21	30	25	203	227	187
Puerperal Infection	17	25	24	125	154	178
Rabies	-	-	-	13	4	5
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	12	12	10	51	71	42
Trachoma	2463	2465	2072	13667	12866	13917
Infectious Diarrhea	9	1	NA	10	16	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	9	NA	NA	32	NA	NA
Filariasis	5	NA	NA	16	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	29	34	42	228	309	329
Dysentery	19	5	8	134	70	59
Typhoid fever	13	13	11	76	70	82
Paratyphoid fever	-	1	3	6	6	16
Smallpox	-	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus Fever	12	-	1	25	-	10
Malaria	-	-	1	10	5	1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	5	12	3
Epidemic meningitis	8	5	10	33	37	55
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 7 Weeks		
	18 Feb 1950	12 Feb 1949	14 Feb 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	18.9	24.6	23.2	20.1	24.2	26.9
Dysentery	4.8	2.0	1.6	4.7	2.1	1.8
Typhoid fever	3.9	5.7	6.2	4.1	6.6	7.1
Paratyphoid fever	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.7	2.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	15.5	0.3	0.7	3.5	0.4	0.9
Malaria	1.0	1.9	3.5	0.7	1.5	3.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	4.9	4.4	2.7	5.7	6.2	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	60.5	133.2	46.5	57.3	89.6	47.2
Whooping cough	176.0	102.9	48.7	174.1	79.6	51.5
Tuberculosis	464.2	527.7	369.3	449.8	423.8	314.3
Pneumonia	306.1	253.4	240.9	314.3	201.3	245.3
Influenza	150.1	2.5	6.9	85.1	2.3	6.7
Poliomyelitis	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
Puerperal infection	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7
Rabies	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
Trachoma	158.8	158.9	135.1	125.9	118.5	129.6
Infectious diarrhea	0.6	0.1	NA	00.1	0.1	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.6	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
<b>Deaths Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	3.1
Dysentery	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Typhoid fever	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Typhus fever	0.8	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
Malaria	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 18 FEB 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	143	896	236	1343
AOMORI	21	206	33	207
IVATE	32	166	14	117
MIYAGI	48	326	64	373
AKITA	24	187	12	132
YAMAGATA	40	237	20	139
FUKUSHIMA	36	213	31	242
IBATAKI	18	205	20	149
TOCHIGI	40	213	20	215
GUMMA	45	248	40	226
SAITAMA	53	305	25	225
CHIBA	32	371	19	245
TOKYO	135	878	254	1771
KANAGAWA	193	1103	367	2395
NIIGATA	35	296	15	132
TOYAMA	21	217	21	275
ISHIKAWA	25	162	38	238
FUKUI	30	146	46	188
YAMANASHI	15	92	11	75
NAGANO	52	235	41	239
GIFU	20	140	43	449
SHIZUOKA	34	357	25	445
AICHI	56	684	46	686
MIE	50	274	36	197
SHIGA	26	156	18	157
KYOTO	71	426	71	510
OSAKA	224	1209	139	788
HYOGO	63	751	118	942
NARA	40	137	67	266
WAKAYAMA	30	218	41	300
TOTTOFI	31	158	41	158
SHIMANE	8	67	3	62
OKAYAMA	21	266	22	390
HIOOSHIMA	81	467	89	1009
YAMAGUCHI	28	360	108	707
TOKUSHIMA	24	118	10	65
KAGAWA	19	157	12	118
EHIME	21	145	26	143
KOCHI	28	160	28	173
FUKUOKA	209	1809	362	2837
SAGA	30	225	31	242
NAGASAKI	136	804	145	592
KUMAMOTO	35	277	33	240
OITA	26	163	36	207
MIYAZAKI	11	124	12	138
KAGOSHIMA	56	176	56	348
TOTAL	2,416	16,530	2,945	21,095
RATE				
Current	155.8	152.3	189.9	194.3
Previous	191.4		235.4	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	20	112	-	1
AOMORI	4	18	-	-
IWATE	-	9	-	-
MIYAGI	1	19	-	-
AKITA	-	5	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	4	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	11	19	-	1
IBARAKI	-	16	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	13	-	-
GUMMA	7	26	1	3
SAITAMA	2	22	-	-
CHIBA	-	42	-	-
TOKYO	32	189	-	6
KANAGAWA	23	254	1	2
NIIGATA	1	10	-	-
TOYAMA	3	35	-	1
ISHIKAWA	8	46	-	4
FUKUI	4	15	-	1
YAMANASHI	2	11	-	-
NAGANO	1	6	-	-
GIFU	4	52	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	31	-	-
AICHI	8	74	-	3
MIIE	11	28	-	1
SHIGA	9	40	-	1
KYOTO	22	136	-	13
OSAKA	38	200	-	9
HYOGO	12	136	-	7
NARA	11	53	2	2
WAKAYAMA	5	42	-	3
TOTTOPI	3	114	-	-
SHIMANE	1	4	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	74	-	-
HIFOSHIMA	11	106	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	5	29	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	5	1	2
KAGAWA	7	14	-	3
EHIME	1	11	-	-
KOCHI	2	19	-	-
FUKUOKA	25	217	2	8
SAGA	-	10	-	-
NAGASAKI	11	40	2	3
KUMAMOTO	1	9	-	-
OITA	1	14	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	4	12	-	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	310	2,244	9	81
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	20.0	20.7	0.6	0.7
Previous	22.7		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 and 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	18 Feb 1950	12 Feb 1949	14 Feb 1948	First 7 Weeks		
				1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	2416	4437	3615	16530	24164	22969
Gonorrhea	2945	3596	3896	21095	22274	26857
Chancroid	310	563	743	2244	3673	5093
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	9	12	22	81	95	105
<u>RATE</u>						
Syphilis	155.8	286.1	235.7	152.3	222.6	213.9
Gonorrhea	189.9	231.9	254.0	194.3	205.2	250.1
Chancroid	20.0	36.3	48.4	20.7	33.8	47.4
Lymphogranuloma	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 1950

During the eighth week, ended 25 February 1950, there were 21,690 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 21,316 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received, and comparisons are based on corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases this week (277) were 5 percent fewer than in the preceding week (293). Deaths, however, increased from 29 to 31. This week's case figure was 30 percent less than in the same period of last year (398) and 35 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (423). Twenty of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, nearly the same number (19) had more, while seven did not change. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in four instances to 23. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.9 and 19.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 2.1.

There were 106 cases of dysentery this week, over 40 percent more than the 74 cases reported last week. Deaths (25) were also higher than previously (19). Of this week's total cases, 99 were designated as bacillary dysentery and the remaining 7 as amebic dysentery. All but two of the deaths were from the former. The total number of current cases was approximately three times those recorded for the same weeks of last year (32) and 1948 (37). Cases increased over last week in fifteen prefectures and decreased in about half that many (7), while they remained the same in four. The other twenty prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Saitama (18) and Tokyo-to (15) together accounted for nearly a third of all cases. The remainder occurred in 20 additional prefectures having from 1 to 11 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.8 and 5.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.3.

The number of typhoid fever cases reported this week (53) was 12 percent less than in the preceding week (60). Deaths decreased by about half, from 13 to 6. Present cases were about 35 and 40 percent fewer respectively than those recorded for the eighth weeks of 1949 (83) and 1948 (90). Seventeen of the prefectures reported decreases from last week and almost as many (16) had increases, while the remaining thirteen have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Current cases were distributed among 26 prefectures having from one to seven cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 4.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.7.

Ten cases of paratyphoid fever were reported currently compared with sixteen last week. There was one death, whereas no deaths were reported during the two preceding periods. There were over twice as many cases last year at this time (23) and about three times as many in the eighth week of 1948 (29). More than two-thirds (33) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Decreases from last week occurred in nine prefectures, increases in three, and there was no change in the remaining one. Six prefectures having one or three cases each accounted for all present cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The one case of smallpox reported this week was the first to be reported since the end of January. There have been no deaths reported for two weeks. During the eighth week of last year there were no cases but during the same period of 1948 there were two. Chiba Prefecture reported this week's case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Typhus fever cases (113) decreased by more than half since last week (241). Deaths also decreased, from 12 to 4. Current cases continued to be far higher than in the comparable weeks of last year (6 cases) and 1948 (14). Prefectural changes since last week included five decreases and four increases. Cases in Kanagawa Prefecture decreased from 188 to 165 and those in Tokyo-to from 48 to 35. There were 7 cases in Chiba Prefecture this week, and 3 in Ibaraki. Neither of these prefectures had previously reported any cases of typhus fever this year. One case each was reported by Miyagi (none previously), Nagano, and Osaka. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.



lative case rates were 7.3 and 4.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.2.

The number of malaria cases decreased from 16 last week to 11 currently, but the number of deaths increased from zero to one. There were 17 cases last year at this time but about five times the present number during the eighth week of 1948 (58). Nearly two-thirds (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Changes from last week included nine prefectures with decreases, seven with increases, and two that did not change. Ten prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for this week's total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 8.7 and the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

About the same number of scarlet fever cases were reported this week (75) as in the preceding week (76). No deaths have been reported for the past three weeks. There were somewhat more cases in the eighth week of 1949 (89) but less than half as many in the same period of 1948 (32). Cases increased over last week in twelve prefectures and decreased in the same number, while they did not change in three. Nineteen prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Approximately a third of the present cases occurred in Tokyo-to (24) and the remainder in nineteen additional prefectures having from one to nine cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 5.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (21) and deaths (8) numbered the same this week as last week. During the eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948 they totalled 30 and 50 respectively. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Seven prefectures had increases over last week, five decreases, and the four remaining prefectures stayed the same. This week's cases ranged from one to four in thirteen prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.4. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.3 respectively.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (1,088) was 16 percent greater than that (939) reported last week. This week's figure was 60 percent less than the number (2,742) recorded for the same period of last year and only slightly higher than the corresponding 1948 total (1,006). Twenty prefectures had more cases this week than last week, eighteen had fewer, and three stayed the same. The remaining five prefectures (Nara, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, and Oita) reported no cases again this week and continued to have, along with Wakayama, the lowest incidence of this disease thus far this year. The most outstanding numeric change this week was an increase from 26 cases to 133 cases in Aichi Prefecture. A fourth of all current cases were in the two prefectures of Saitama (147) and Aichi (133). Thirty-seven other prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 92, and the remaining seven prefectures (Yamagata and Ishikawa in addition to the five others previously mentioned) reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 70.2 and 58.9 respectively.

There was a slight decrease in the number of whooping cough cases, from 2,729 to 2,680. The current figure was about 80 percent higher than that (1,498) recorded for the eighth week of last year and nearly three times the corresponding 1948 total (912). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, while the other 21 had decreases. The two largest numeric changes were both decreases and occurred in Fukushima (from 98 cases to 30) and Toyama (144 to 78). This week's cases numbered 272 in Tokyo-to and 181 in Saitama, one-sixth of the national total. There were from 12 to 116 cases in each of the other 44 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 172.8 and 174.0 respectively.

Approximately 10 percent more tuberculosis cases were reported this week (7,988) than last week (7,222). They were 3 percent fewer than in the eighth week of last year (8,276) but 33 percent higher than in the same period of the previous year (5,985). Increases occurred over last week in about two-thirds (30) of the prefectures, decreased in fourteen, and remained the same in two. Prefectural case figures ranged from 2 to 1,072. Eighty-seven percent (6,913) of the total cases this week were listed as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 515.0 and 458.1 respectively.



The number of pneumonia cases increased 4 percent this week, from 4,748 to 4,921. It was 21 percent above the total (4,065) recorded for the eighth week of last year and 8 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 figure (4,553). Changes from last week were evenly divided between increases (23) and decreases (23). The two largest numeric changes were both increases, occurring in Aichi (130 to 311 cases) and Okayama (91 to 221). There was a lesser increase, 66 more cases than last week, in Gumma, and there were decreases comparable to that in Shizuoka and Kagoshima. A fifth of all cases this week occurred in the three prefectures of Saitama (363), Aichi (311), and Hokkaido (289). The remaining cases ranged from 18 to 242. The Kanto area continued to account for a high proportion of cases, with four of the prefectures (Saitama, Gumma, Tokyo-to, and Nagano) reporting over a fifth of the total. The current and cumulative case rates were 317.3 and 314.8 respectively.

Influenza cases (1,764) decreased by nearly a fourth since last week (2,328). They continued to be a great deal higher than in the eighth weeks of either last year (55) or 1948 (102). Almost two-thirds (29) of the prefectures decreased from last week while only eight increased. Of the remaining nine prefectures, which did not change, all but one have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The largest numeric change was a decrease from 183 cases to 6 in Kyoto Prefecture, and there were lesser decreases (from 105 to 62 fewer cases than last week) in Shimane, Gifu, Shizuoka, and Hiroshima prefectures. Comparable increases occurred in Akita (from 90 to 230) and Nara (2 to 59). Three prefectures that together accounted for half of this week's cases were Gifu (449), Akita (230), and Mie (206). Thirty-one other prefectures had from 1 to 127 cases each and the remaining twelve none. Akita continued to be the only northern prefecture appreciably affected by this disease thus far. The current and cumulative case rates were 113.7 and 88.7 respectively.

There were more than twice as many poliomyelitis cases this week (38) as there were in the preceding week (17). Last year at this time there were 28 cases and in the eighth week of 1948 there were 7. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Seventeen prefectures had increases over last week, six decreases, and two did not change. Present cases were distributed among nineteen prefectures having from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.0 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases this week (23) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (21). In the eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 41 and 38 cases respectively. Changes from last week were almost equally divided between increases (12) and decreases (11). Three prefectures did not change, while twenty other prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Cases this week occurred in about a third (15) of the prefectures and numbered from one to four in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.7 respectively.

Fifteen cases of puerperal infection were reported this week compared with seventeen previously. The figure for the eighth week of last year (13) was nearly the same as the present number, but there were twice as many cases recorded for the eighth week of 1948 (30). Over half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. The same number of prefectures increased over last week as decreased (9). The three remaining prefectures stayed the same, with one case during each period. Thirteen prefectures with one or three cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

No cases of rabies were reported either this week or last week. There were one and two cases respectively during the eighth weeks of last year and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 25 February 1950 was 0.1.

Leprosy cases numbered 8 this week whereas there were 12 in the preceding week. Records for the eighth weeks of last year and 1948 showed 10 cases in each. Cases in the present week occurred in six prefectures, each with one or two. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.5.

About the same number of trachoma cases was reported this week (2,488) as last week (2,463). The present figure was twelve percent greater than that (2,213) recorded for the same week of last year and ten percent above the corresponding 1948 tot-



al (2,261). Decreases from last week occurred in 25 of the prefectures, increases in 19, and no change in the remaining 2. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from zero in one instance to 293. The current and cumulative case rates were 160.4 and 130.2 respectively.

There was no incidence of infectious diarrhea this week, but there were nine cases reported last week. Eight cases were recorded for the eighth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 25 February 1950 was 0.1.

Five cases of schistosomiasis were reported this week compared with nine in the preceding week. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. Three of the present cases were in Yamanashi Prefecture and one each in Hiroshima and Fukuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.3.

The number of filariasis cases did not change from last week (5). There are no available data for either last year or 1948. Osaka, Okayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Miyazaki were the five prefectures that reported cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. No cases of any of these diseases were recorded for the eighth week of last year. There were also no cases during the same period of 1948 with the exception of one case listed for dengue fever.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,900 cases this week whereas there were 5,680 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,563 and 19,091 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,024 and 24,119; chancroid, 305 and 2,549; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 89. Syphilis and gonorrhea were both higher this week than in the preceding week when they numbered 2,416 and 2,945 respectively. Chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum cases, however, were fewer than previously (310 and 9 respectively). All current totals were lower than those recorded for the eighth week of last year. At that time syphilis cases numbered 3,890, gonorrhea 3,397, chancroid 549, and lymphogranuloma venereum 11. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 25 February 1950 were: syphilis, 165.3 and 153.9 respectively; gonorrhea, 195.0 and 194.4; chancroid, 19.7 and 20.5; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.7.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
"COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN"  
WEEK ENDED 25 FEB., 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	1	222	19	1	1	16	6
AOMORI	12	6	71	15	-	-	1	-
IWATE	11	1	61	12	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	4	-	68	4	1	1	13	1
AKITA	12	-	80	5	-	1	7	5
YAMAGATA	2	-	19	2	2	-	7	2
FUKUSHIMA	7	1	51	9	-	1	2	1
IBARAKI	4	-	31	-	7	-	24	8
TOCHIGI	7	2	33	7	11	5	14	6
GUMMA	1	-	22	-	5	1	25	8
SAITAMA	7	-	51	6	18	2	60	15
CHIBA	1	-	30	8	1	-	10	9
TOKYO	19	4	179	19	15	7	154	40
KANAGAWA	6	2	73	7	6	1	25	4
NIIGATA	10	-	88	6	4	1	32	7
TOYAMA	2	-	39	4	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	7	-	46	4	8	-	53	-
FUKUI	2	1	13	2	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	6	1	* 39	2	-	-	3	-
GIFU	3	2	22	6	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	2	1	28	3	5	-	27	7
AICHI	4	-	44	2	1	1	9	3
MIE	1	-	25	3	2	-	10	4
SHIGA	4	-	14	1	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	5	1	37	5	-	-	14	3
OSAKA	8	-	84	14	6	-	17	2
HYOGO	12	1	88	9	3	1	18	5
NARA	1	-	25	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	16	-	3	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	1	1	41	4	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	24	-	2	1	2	1
HIROSHIMA	2	-	54	1	-	1	4	3
YAMAGUCHI	11	-	88	7	2	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	18	2	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	2
EHIME	5	-	33	3	-	-	2	1
KOCHI	4	-	16	6	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	22	1	191	17	2	-	20	4
SAGA	7	-	46	* 4	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	5	-	84	5	1	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	6	-	32	1	-	-	2	2
OITA	9	1	54	10	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	11	3	95	13	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	6	1	53	8	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	277	31	* 2458	* 261	106	25	619	159
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	17.9	2.0	19.8	2.1	6.8	1.6	5.0	1.3
Previous	18.9	1.9			4.8	1.2		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	13	4	-	-	4	1
OMORI	3	1	6	1	-	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	9	1	1	-	11	-
AKITA	-	-	5	4	-	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	4	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
IBARA	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	6	2	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	2	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	2	-	16	5	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	1	-	14	2	1	-	5	-
TOKYO	7	3	109	20	3	-	42	3
KANAGAWA	4	-	29	1	-	-	5	-
NIIGATA	3	-	16	2	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	1	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	12	3	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	12	-	1	-	7	-
AICHI	2	1	17	6	1	-	4	-
MIE	2	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	1	-	17	5	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	1	-	22	2	-	-	3	-
HYOGO	-	-	18	2	3	-	6	-
NARA	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	26	2	-	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	4	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	5	1	-	1	2	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	1	14	2	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	5	-	-	-	4	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	6	499	82	10	1	137	7
RATE								
Current	3.4	0.4	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1
Previous	3.9	0.8			1.0	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
CHIBA	1	-	1	-	7	-	7	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	35	4	159	14
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	65	3	310	13
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOFUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	3	1	113	4	495	29
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.3	4.0	0.2
Previous	-	-	-	-	15.5	0.8	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	1
AKITA	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	3	-
IBARAKI	1	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	1	-	7	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	8	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	2	-	2	-
TOYAMA	1	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	1	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	9	2
SAGA	1	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	3	-
FUJIMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
TOTAL	11	1	88	11
RATE				
Current	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1
Previous	1.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	33	-	2	1	14	3
AOMORI	3	-	7	-	1	-	23	-
IVATE	1	-	12	1	-	-	*5	2
MIYAGI	1	-	9	-	4	-	15	1
AKITA	2	-	16	-	1	1	13	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	2	-	8	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
IBARA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	5	-	32	1	-	-	4	3
CHIBA	-	-	11	-	-	-	3	2
TOKYO	24	-	199	1	3	1	38	6
KANAGAWA	9	-	54	-	2	-	9	4
NIIGATA	3	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	2
NAGANO	5	-	45	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	8	-	-	-	4	1
AICHI	2	-	27	-	-	-	2	1
MIE	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	3	-	28	-	-	-	2	1
KYOTO	1	-	43	-	-	2	4	2
OSAKA	4	-	45	-	-	-	9	1
HYOGO	3	-	22	-	1	-	2	-
NARA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1
TOTTO	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	12	-	1	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	-	1	-	10	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	75	-	692	5	21	8	*175	41
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.8	-	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.3
Previous	4.9	-			1.4	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	16	161	56	555
AOMORI	6	48	48	257
IVATE	26	116	65	360
MIYAGI	10	109	21	251
AKITA	1	46	25	313
YAMAGATA	-	49	15	160
FUKUSHIMA	24	226	30	606
IBAFUKI	2	36	103	868
TOCHIGI	19	161	22	247
GUMMA	85	577	65	453
SAITAMA	147	823	181	1392
CHIBA	11	58	46	372
TOKYO	32	223	272	1945
KANAGAWA	19	140	116	1048
MIIGATA	24	165	66	497
TOYAMA	5	84	78	871
ISHIKAWA	-	15	25	223
FUKUI	3	131	20	240
YAMANASHI	5	61	43	185
NAGANO	59	348	68	568
GIFU	33	199	24	180
SHIZUOKA	41	493	107	1744
AICHI	133	798	89	661
MIE	5	92	67	391
SHIGA	9	24	30	258
KYOTO	1	14	71	477
OSAKA	5	23	74	617
HYOGO	3	59	106	670
NARA	-	2	20	102
WAKAYAMA	2	3	55	265
TOTTORI	-	-	17	83
SHIMANE	-	4	25	185
OKAYAMA	5	29	25	173
HIFOSHIMA	34	147	102	756
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	19	191
TOKUSHIMA	50	268	44	349
KAGAWA	92	368	24	379
EHIME	61	295	50	398
KOCHI	53	270	27	219
FUKUOKA	9	150	113	966
SAGA	2	21	18	211
NAGASAKI	21	119	62	366
KUMAMOTO	15	131	84	572
OITA	-	4	12	267
MIYAZAKI	11	61	38	207
KAGOSHIMA	9	151	12	185
TOTAL	1,088	7,308	2,680	21,583
RATE				
Current	70.2	58.9	172.8	174.0
Previous	60.5		176.0	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	670	4918	289	2109
AOMORI	202	1032	108	720
IWATE	232	1163	98	780
MIYAGI	194	1214	98	764
AKITA	118	923	60	576
YAMAGATA	108	725	57	434
FUKUSHIMA	96	* 827	85	827
IBARAKI	94	654	118	1043
TOCHIGI	96	462	113	872
GUMMA	109	731	242	1542
SAITAMA	197	1683	363	2792
CHIBA	136	* 931	68	740
TOKYO	1072	6024	222	2047
KANAGAWA	120	1771	139	1325
NIIGATA	151	1265	131	1069
TOYAMA	155	1082	163	1159
ISHIKAWA	66	914	60	387
FUKUI	85	537	80	507
YAMANASHI	42	287	64	330
NAGANO	192	1348	205	1490
GIFU	124	844	110	746
SHIZUOKA	116	1008	91	*1090
AICHI	367	2912	311	1996
MIE	161	1185	114	730
SHIGA	79	536	60	635
KYOTO	295	1611	47	505
OSAKA	413	2861	73	787
HYOGO	293	2178	87	890
NARA	49	295	25	241
WAKAYAMA	67	502	37	333
TOTTORI	46	397	30	270
SHIMANE	88	651	51	492
OKAYAMA	191	992	221	975
HIROSHIMA	219	1589	134	946
YAMAGUCHI	143	941	53	402
TOFUSHIMA	46	363	53	474
KAGAWA	2	414	46	611
EHIME	127	790	132	979
YOCHI	48	478	46	349
FUKUOKA	372	2807	135	1182
SAGA	126	828	54	419
NAGASAKI	148	1068	47	562
KUMAMOTO	104	769	99	709
OTTA	71	* 544	38	363
MIYAZAKI	83	817	46	469
KAGOSHIMA	75	971	18	396
<hr/>				
TOTAL	7988	*56842	4921	*39064
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	515.0	458.1	317.3	314.8
Previous	465.7		306.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	23	4	9
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	4	-	21
AKITA	230	320	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	6
IBARAKI	5	44	2	6
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	3
GUMMA	89	204	3	7
SAITAMA	26	141	2	12
CHIBA	30	186	-	2
TOKYO	27	274	3	25
KANAGAWA	4	211	-	5
NIIGATA	62	227	3	5
TOYAMA	25	166	1	6
ISHIKAWA	-	26	2	5
FUKUI	83	459	-	-
YAMANASHI	20	70	-	1
NAGANO	3	10	2	6
GIFU	449	1544	-	4
SHIZUOKA	47	250	-	14
AICHI	127	1170	1	5
MIE	206	430	-	2
SHIGA	9	209	-	-
KYOTO	6	438	-	-
OSAKA	4	384	-	1
HYOGO	33	1360	2	7
NARA	59	428	-	-
WAKAYAMA	12	172	-	1
TOTTORI	5	112	1	2
SHIMANE	26	602	-	-
OKAYAMA	56	402	3	7
HIROSHIMA	8	118	1	2
YAMAGUCHI	5	80	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	7	49	-	-
KAGAWA	3	57	-	2
EHIME	-	113	-	4
KOCHI	-	6	-	1
FUKUOKA	91	545	1	9
SAGA	-	35	-	3
NAGASAKI	1	59	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	2	1	8
OITA	3	58	-	5
MIYAZAKI	1	12	4	47
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,764	11,000	38	248
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current.	113.7	88.7	2.5	2.0
Previous	150.1		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	6	1	10
AOMORI	-	3	-	4
IWATE	-	2	1	3
MIYAGI	-	2	-	3
AKITA	-	1	-	9
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	-	3
IBARAKI	-	13	-	1
TOCHIGI	-	3	1	4
GUMMA	2	17	-	2
SAITAMA	-	6	1	11
CHIBA	2	7	-	1
TOKYO	-	9	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	5	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	1	2
TOYAMA	-	1	1	12
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	3
FUKUI	1	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	1	1
NAGANO	1	8	-	3
GIFU	-	3	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	*9	-	5
AICHI	1	6	3	6
MIE	1	2	-	2
SHIGA	-	2	-	3
KYOTO	-	3	-	1
OSAKA	1	6	-	1
HYOGO	-	3	-	3
NARA	-	-	-	1
WAKAYAMA	2	3	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1	-	-
SHIMANE	-	4	1	4
OKAYAMA	-	2	-	4
HIROSHIMA	4	7	1	7
YAMAGUCHI	1	7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	3	1	2
KAGAWA	-	5	-	-
EHIME	2	11	-	2
KOCHI	-	3	-	1
FUKUOKA	2	9	-	3
SAGA	-	2	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	7	1	6
OITA	-	1	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	8	1	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	5	-	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	23	*205	15	140
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1
Previous	1.4		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	1
IWATE	-	-	-	3
MIYAGI	-	-	1	2
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	*1
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	5
GUMMA	-	1	-	7
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	-	4	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	2	7
KANAGAWA	-	1	1	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	2
NAGANO	-	-	1	1
GIFU	-	-	1	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	*
EHIME	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	5	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	2
OTTA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	13	8	*58
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
Previous	-	-	0.8	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	134	1130	-	-
AOMORI	197	853	-	-
IWATE	98	1372	-	-
MIYAGI	65	543	-	-
YFITA	45	404	-	-
YAMAGATA	20	167	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	11	250	-	-
IBARAKI	29	369	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	460	-	-
GUERU	21	238	-	-
SAITAMA	63	385	-	-
CHIBA	244	397	-	-
TOKYO	114	543	-	-
KANAGAWA	171	403	-	-
NIIGATA	32	192	-	-
TOYAMA	21	171	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	127	-	-
FUKUI	23	169	-	-
YAMANASHI	9	132	-	-
NAGANO	22	105	-	-
GIFU	77	199	-	-
SHIZUOKA	28	412	-	-
AICHI	88	1121	-	9
MIE	12	165	-	-
SHIGA	9	62	-	-
KYOTO	31	169	-	-
OSAKA	117	640	-	-
HYOGO	108	795	-	-
NARA	11	161	-	-
WAKAYAMA	20	222	-	-
TOTTORI	6	63	-	-
SHIMANE	5	45	-	-
OKAYAMA	35	297	-	1
HIROSHIMA	293	626	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	84	-	-
TOFUSHIMA	9	89	-	-
KAGAWA	15	209	-	-
EHIME	26	151	-	-
KOCHI	4	99	-	-
FUKUOKA	152	1009	-	-
SAGA	26	165	-	-
NAGASAKI	47	482	-	-
KUMAMOTO	20	192	-	-
OITA	2	50	-	-
MIYAZAKI	11	144	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	94	-	-
TOTAL	2,488	16,155	-	10
RATE				
Current	160.4	130.2	-	0.1
Previous	158.8		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
ITATE	-	-	-	-
IYAGI	-	-	-	-
AMITA	-	-	-	-
MAAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBAJAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	18	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	1	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NAHA	-	-	-	-
YAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	1
HIOSHIMA	1	5	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	13	1	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	3
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	5	37	5	21
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Previous	0.6		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 8 Weeks		
	25 Feb 1950	19 Feb 1949	21 Feb 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	277	398	423	2458	3022	3314
Dysentery	106	32	37	619	256	225
Typhoid Fever	53	83	90	499	802	848
Paratyphoid Fever	10	23	29	137	314	283
Smallpox	1	-	2	3	4	4
Typhus Fever	113	6	14	495	46	111
Malaria	11	17	58	88	183	420
Japanese "B" E						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	75	89	32	692	760	419
Epidemic Meningitis	21	30	50	175	189	279
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1088	2742	1006	7308	12469	6075
Whooping Cough	2680	1498	912	21583	10136	6441
Tuberculosis	7988	8276	5985	56842	54286	39736
Pneumonia	4921	4065	4553	39064	25922	30886
Influenza	1764	55	102	11000	308	818
Poliomyelitis	38	28	7	248	203	48
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	23	41	38	205	268	225
Puerperal Infection	15	13	30	140	167	208
Rabies	-	1	2	13	5	7
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	8	10	10	58	81	52
Trachoma	2488	2213	2261	16155	15079	16178
Infectious Diarrhea	-	8	NA	10	24	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	1	-	1	1
Isutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	5	NA	NA	37	NA	NA
Filariasis	5	NA	NA	21	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	31	44	40	261	353	369
Dysentery	25	10	7	159	80	66
Typhoid Fever	6	8	14	82	78	96
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	7	7	17
Smallpox	-	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus Fever	4	-	-	29	-	10
Malaria	1	-	1	11	5	2
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	4	-	5	16	3
Epidemic Meningitis	8	10	12	41	47	67
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 8 Weeks		
	25 Feb 1950	19 Feb 1949	21 Feb 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	17.9	25.7	27.6	19.8	24.4	27.0
Dysentery	6.8	2.1	2.4	5.0	2.1	1.8
Typhoid fever	3.4	5.4	5.9	4.0	6.5	6.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	2.3
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	7.3	0.4	0.9	4.0	0.4	0.9
Malaria	0.7	1.1	3.8	0.7	1.5	3.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	4.8	5.7	2.1	5.6	6.1	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	1.9	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	70.2	176.8	65.6	58.9	100.5	49.5
Whooping cough	172.8	96.6	59.5	174.0	81.7	52.5
Tuberculosis	515.0	533.6	390.2	458.1	437.5	323.8
Pneumonia	317.3	262.1	296.8	314.8	208.9	251.7
Influenza	113.7	3.5	6.6	88.7	2.5	6.7
Poliomyelitis	2.5	1.8	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.8
Periperal infection	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.7
Rabies	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
Trachoma	160.4	142.7	147.4	130.2	121.5	131.8
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.5	NA	0.1	0.2	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.8	3.0
Dysentery	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.5
Typhoid fever	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Typhus fever	0.3	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
Week Ended 25 February 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	162	1058	180	1523
AOMORI	34	240	35	242
IWATE	36	202	24	141
MIYAGI	40	366	44	417
AKITA	24	211	23	155
YAMAGATA	39	276	22	161
FUKUSHIMA	25	238	22	264
IBARAKI	16	221	14	163
TOCHIGI	72	285	70	285
GUMMA	38	286	31	257
SAITAMA	42	347	34	259
CHIBA	38	409	37	282
TOKYO	129	1007	268	2039
KANAGAWA	115	1218	320	2715
NIIGATA	48	344	13	145
TOYAMA	59	276	62	337
ISHIKAWA	15	177	27	265
FUKUI	11	157	32	220
YAMANASHI	6	98	6	81
NAGANO	45	280	34	273
GIFU	32	172	69	518
SHIZUOKA	36	393	55	500
AICHI	80	764	75	761
MIE	58	332	50	247
SHIGA	26	182	34	191
KYOTO	90	516	106	616
OSAKA	211	1420	87	875
HYOGO	121	872	127	1069
NARA	19	156	57	323
WAKAYAMA	59	277	55	355
TOTTORI	15	173	30	188
SHIMANE	23	90	15	77
OKAYAMA	55	321	55	445
HIROSHIMA	89	556	176	1185
YAMAGUCHI	84	444	78	785
TOKUSHIMA	10	128	5	70
KAGAWA	8	165	12	130
EHIME	31	176	27	170
FOCHI	38	198	35	208
FUKUOKA	261	2070	370	3207
SAGA	35	* 258	37	279
NAGASAKI	106	910	94	686
KUMMOTO	36	313	27	267
OKTA	16	179	12	219
MIYAZAKI	17	141	5	143
KAGOSHIMA	13	189	33	381
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2563	* 19091	3024	24119
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	165.3	153.9	195.0	194.4
Previous	155.8		189.9	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	11	123	-	1
AOMORI	-	18	-	-
IVATE	2	11	-	-
MIYAGI	4	23	-	-
AKITA	-	5	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	5	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	21	-	1
IBARA	2	18	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	18	-	-
GUMMA	6	32	-	3
SAITAMA	7	29	-	-
CHIBA	5	47	-	-
TOKYO	18	207	2	8
KANAGAWA	29	283	-	2
NIIGATA	1	11	-	-
TOYAMA	6	41	-	1
ISHIKAWA	3	49	-	4
FUKUI	1	16	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	11	-	-
NAGANO	-	6	-	-
GIFU	14	66	1	1
SHIZUOKA	2	33	-	-
AICHI	9	83	-	3
MIIE	3	31	-	1
SHIGA	10	50	-	1
KYOTO	29	165	1	14
OSAKA	17	217	1	10
HYOGO	15	151	2	9
NARA	7	60	-	2
WAKAYAMA	7	49	1	4
TOTTO	1	15	-	-
SHIMANE	1	5	-	-
OKAYAMA	9	83	-	-
HIOSHIMA	25	131	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	10	39	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	5	-	2
KAGAWA	-	14	-	3
EHIME	2	13	-	-
KOCHI	3	22	-	-
FUKUOKA	19	236	-	8
SAGA	4	14	-	-
NAGASAKI	12	52	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	9	-	-
OITA	1	15	-	-
MIZUZAKI	1	4	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	13	-	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	305	2,549	8	89
<hr/>				
FATE				
Current	19.7	20.5	0.5	0.7
Previous	20.0		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES  
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS  
1948, 1949, AND 1950

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	25 Feb 1950	19 Feb 1949	21 Feb 1948	For the First 8 Weeks		
				1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,563	3,890	4,028	19,091	28,054	26,997
GONORRHEA	3,024	3,397	4,824	24,119	25,671	31,681
CHANCROID	305	549	917	2,549	4,222	6,010
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	8	11	11	89	106	116
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	165.3	250.8	262.6	153.9	226.1	220.0
GONORRHEA	195.0	219.0	314.5	194.4	206.9	258.2
CHANCROID	19.7	35.4	59.8	20.5	34.0	49.0
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 1950

1/

During the first four weeks ended 25 February 1950 the twelve acute communicable diseases included in this digest, for which reports on deaths as well as cases are available, accounted for 2,841 cases and 310 deaths. The number of cases was 22 percent above the January total (2,324) and the number of deaths was also higher than in January (285). In comparison of rates <sup>2/</sup>with last month, five diseases (diphtheria, dysentery, typhus fever, malaria and epidemic meningitis) were higher and three (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and scarlet fever) were lower. As compared with February 1949, only two diseases (dysentery and typhus fever) were higher, and the rate for scarlet fever was the same, while rates for the remaining five diseases were lower. The rate for smallpox (less than 0.1) was the same in January and February 1950 and in February 1949, and there were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague in any of those three months. All 1949 rates quoted in this digest are final revised rates, while 1950 rates are preliminary.

The diphtheria case rate this month (20.6) was 8 percent above the January rate (19.1) while the death rate (2.1) was the same for both months. The current case rate was about 20 percent less than those recorded for the same months of last year (25.7) and 1948 (26.0). It was the lowest <sup>3/</sup>rate recorded for February in any year since 1900 when monthly rates first became available. There were lower rates this month than last month in 22 prefectures and higher in 21, while the 3 remaining prefectures had the same rates for both months. Twenty-seven prefectures had rates within 50 percent of the national rate, ten were higher and nine lower. The rate in Miyazaki Prefecture (57.7) was nearly three times the national average, and rates in Hokkaido (48.6), Akita (42.3), and Aomori (41.4) were all over twice as high. At the other extreme, rates in Shizuoka (6.4) and Tottori (6.5) were less than one-third the national average.

Of the 347 cases of dysentery this month, 94 percent (325) were designated as bacillary dysentery and the remainder (22) as amebic dysentery. The current case rate for all dysentery (5.6) was more than one-fourth above the January rate (4.4), and the death rate also increased, from 1.2 to 1.4. The case rate this month was more than double the rates for February of last year (2.2) and the same month of 1948 (2.5). The current rate was the highest February rate since 1945. Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last month and 17 decreases. Of the six remaining prefectures which did not change, two (Nara and Kagoshima) have reported no dysentery for two or more months. The current rate in Saitama Prefecture (28.5) was over five times the national average, in Ishikawa (24.7) over four times, and in Tokyo-to (20.0) about three and a half times. On the other hand, 27 prefectures (including 9 with no cases) reported rates less than half the national average.

The current typhoid fever case rate (3.5) was 22 percent less than in January (4.5), and the death rate decreased from 0.8 to 0.5. The current case rate was the lowest <sup>3/</sup>ever recorded for February. It was about 45 percent below the February rates for 1949 (6.0) and 1948 (6.6). Rates decreased from last month in 20 prefectures, increased in 14, and did not change in 8. The remaining 4 prefectures have not reported any cases for two or more months. Six prefectures reported no cases this month, and an additional 11 had rates less than 50 percent of the national average. At the other extreme, the rate in Kochi Prefecture (10.4) was nearly three times as high as the national and rates in four other prefectures were over twice as high.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever decreased from 1.2 last month to 1.0 currently and the death rate from 0.1 to less than 0.1. This month's case rate was the lowest <sup>3/</sup>ever recorded for February. It was approximately half of the rates for the same months of last year and 1948 (1.9 each). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures, including 15 with no cases either month, reported no change in rates from January to February, 17 reported lower rates, and 7 higher. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported no cases this month. Highest rates were reported by Tokyo-to (4.8) and Miyagi (3.2).

One smallpox case was reported this month compared with one case last month. There were no deaths either month. There were two cases in both February 1949 and 1942. Rates in all instances were less than 0.1. The current case occurred in Chiba Prefecture.



The typhus fever case rate rose from 0.3 in January to 7.7 in February and the death rate from less than 0.1 to 0.4.<sup>3</sup> The current case rate was the highest February rate since 1946 and the third highest since monthly rates first became available in 1900. Rates in February 1949 and 1948 were 0.4 and 0.9 respectively. Ninety-five percent of the current cases were in Kanagawa, where the rate was 172.4, and Tokyo-to (34.1). Five other prefectures in the Kanto area (Chiba, Nagano, Ibaraki, Saitama and Shizuoka) reported rates from 4.2 to 1.1. In addition, there were three cases in Osaka and one each in Iwate, Miyagi, and Hyogo.

The case rate for malaria this month was 0.8 compared with 0.6 last month, while the death rate (0.1) remained the same. The present case rate was nearly 50 percent below the rate (1.4) for February of last year and more than 75 percent below that (3.5) for the same month of 1948. Rates increased in 20 prefectures, decreased in 12, and did not change in 3, while the remaining 11 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 20 instances to 3.0 in Shiga.

Scarlet fever decreased from 6.0 last month to 5.1 currently. Deaths were less than 0.1 both months. The present case rate was the same as in February of last year but about 90 percent above the rate (2.7) for the same month of 1948. Rates were lower than in January in 26 prefectures and higher in 10. Of the remaining 10 prefectures which did not change, 3 (Tottori, Oita, and Kagoshima) have reported no cases for two or more months. There have been no cases in Kagoshima Prefecture for six months. Eleven prefectures reported no cases this month. The rate in Tokyo-to (20.8) was over four times the national average, while rates in Shiga (17.8) and Nagano (16.8) were over three times.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis rose slightly from 1.4 in January to 1.5 currently, and the death rate from 0.3 to 0.4. The current case rate was slightly lower than in February of last year (1.8) and about half the corresponding 1948 rate (2.9). It was the lowest February rate since 1943. Rates increased over last month in 17 prefectures, decreased in 16, and remained the same in 5. The 8 remaining prefectures have had no cases reported in two or more months. One-third (15) of the prefectures reported no cases in February. The current rate in Miyagi (8.9) was about six times and in Tottori (4.4) three times the national average.

There continued to be no cholera, plague or Japanese "B" encephalitis.

The 19 additional diseases (not including the 4 venereal diseases) reported herein accounted for 86,161 cases, about 30 percent higher than last month (66,584).

The case rate for measles this month (66.2) was about 25 percent higher than in January (52.6). It was 55 percent lower than in February of last year (148.4) but 15 percent higher than in February 1948 (57.5). Case rates increased over last month in 27 prefectures and decreased in 18. The remaining prefecture (Tottori) reported no cases either month. Outstanding increases occurred in two of the Shikoku prefectures, Kagawa (from 192.4 to 402.8) and Kochi (129.8 to 273.1), while the remaining two prefectures on Shikoku also increased (Tokushima from 169.6 to 229.1 and Ehime from 109.1 to 148.4). A comparable increase occurred in Saitama (181.3 to 317.8). Four prefectures reported no cases this month and in 19 rates were less than 50 percent of the national average. The rate in Kagawa (402.8) was over six times and in Saitama (317.8) and Kochi (273.1) four times the national average. High rates continued to be concentrated in two areas, one in central Honshu the other the island of Shikoku.

The current whooping cough rate (190.2) was more than 20 percent higher than last month's rate (157.7). It was nearly two times as high as the February rate of last year (99.2) and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 rate (53.1). There were increases over January in 33 prefectures and decreases in 13. Major increases occurred in Ibaraki (from 187.2 to 361.7), Kyoto (110.8 to 234.7), Wakayama (113.5 to 236.2), and Yamanashi (88.8 to 204.6). The only comparable decrease was in Ishikawa (210.1 to 96.1). Over two-thirds (32) of the prefectures reported rates within a range of 50 percent plus or minus the national average, 9 were lower and 5 (all in central Honshu) higher. The highest prefectural rate, 607.5 in Toyama, was more than three times the national average, the lowest, 68.7 in Yamaguchi, slightly



more than one-third of the national.

Of the 31,392 cases of tuberculosis reported this month, 26,834 (85 percent) were respiratory tuberculosis. The rate for all tuberculosis this month (506.0) was nearly a fourth higher than last month (410.1), about the same as in February of last year (519.2), and a third above the corresponding 1948 rate (379.8). Rates increased over last month in 37 prefectures and decreased in 9. All but nine prefectures, five of which were higher and four lower, had rates within 50 percent of the national average. The range was from 210.0 in Tochigi to 966.0 in Hokkaido.

The February case rate for pneumonia (321.7) was slightly higher than the January rate (308.0). It was about a fourth above the rate (255.2) in February of last year and about a fifth above the corresponding 1948 rate (265.4). Case rates increased over last month in 26 prefectures and decreased in 20. The greatest increases occurred in Fukui (357.9 to 536.0), Gumma (546.5 to 692.8), Nagano (407.9 to 518.5), and Ibaraki (278.3 to 381.4). Comparable decreases were recorded in Shiga (531.8 to 408.9), Ishikawa (322.6 to 208.7), and Akita (341.5 to 238.7). All but eight prefectures had rates within 50 percent of the national average. Of these eight, five were higher and three lower. The rate in Saitama (876.3) was again more than two and a half times the national average, while rates in Toyama (797.8) and Gumma (692.8) were more than twice as high. Rates in Osaka (128.0), Yamaguchi (141.7), and Kagoshima (154.4) were more than 50 percent below.

The current influenza rate (147.7) was nearly five times as high as that (29.6) recorded for January. Rates in February 1949 and 1948 were 3.4 and 6.4 respectively. Rates increased in about three-fourths (34) of the prefectures and decreased in 6. The remaining six prefectures have had no cases for two or more months. Seven prefectures reported no cases this month, and an additional 17 reported rates less than 50 percent as high as the national average. Ten were more than 50 percent above, and the remaining 12 were within 50 percent of the national rate. The highest rate was in Gifu (1,307.6) and was nearly nine times as high as the national. The rates in Fukui (735.2) and Shimane (715.5) were approximately five times the national. Nara (561.3) and Hyogo (505.4) were between three and four times and Mie (382.3), Akita (322.3), and Aichi (308.6) between two and three times the national average. Kyoto (274.6) and Shiga (228.1) were the remaining two prefectures more than 50 percent above. It will be noted that with the exception of Akita the high rates were all in the south half of Honshu.

The case rate for poliomyelitis decreased from 2.2 in January to 1.8 in February. The current rate was the same as in February of last year but four and a half times the corresponding 1948 rate (0.4). There were decreases from last month in about one-third (16) of the prefectures and increases in nearly as many (15). Of the remainder, 9 have reported no cases for two or more months and 6 reported the same rate both months. For the fourth successive month the highest rate was in Miyazaki prefecture (22.1), over 12 times the national average. Sixteen prefectures reported no cases this month, and three more had rates less than half the national average.

The case rate for tetanus decreased from 1.8 in January to 1.5 in February. Rates in February 1949 and 1948 were 2.2 and 1.8 respectively. Rates decreased in over half (24) of the prefectures and increased in about a third (16), while of the remaining 6 which did not change, three have reported no cases for two or more months. Ten prefectures reported no cases this month. At the other extreme, the rate in Tokushima (4.5) was three times the national average.

The case rate for puerperal infection (1.1) was slightly lower than in last month (1.2) or in February 1949 (1.2), and still lower than in the same month of 1948 (1.6). There was about an equal division of the prefectures between those with decreases (16), increases (15), and no change (15). Of the 15 which did not change 7 have reported no cases for two or more months. There were 15 prefectures reporting no cases this month. For the second consecutive month Toyama has reported the highest rate (7.8).

The rabies case rate (0.1) did not change from January to February. The rate in February of last year was less than 0.1, but the corresponding 1948 rate was 0.1. Current cases were reported by Chiba, Gumma, Saitama and Kanagawa in the Kanto area and in Fukuoka.



The leprosy case rate this month (0.5) was the same as last month, but lower than in February of 1949 and 1948 (0.9 and 0.7 respectively). There have been no cases of leprosy reported for two or more months in 19 prefectures, in 13 the current rate was higher, in 12 lower, and in the remaining 2 the same in February as in January. Current cases were reported by 18 prefectures whose case rates ranged from 0.3 to 3.2.

The case rate for trachoma this month (151.1) was nearly 40 percent higher than in January (109.3) and slightly higher than in February of 1949 and 1948 (147.9 and 144.2 respectively). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures reported increases over last month, the remainder (14) decreases. There were 27 prefectures with rates within 50 percent of the national average, 14 with lower and only 5 with higher. Rates ranged from 31.5 in Shimane to 954.1 in Iwate.

The case rate for infectious diarrhea in February was 0.2 compared with no cases reported in January. In February 1949 the rate was 0.3. Data are not available for 1948. Current cases occurred in Aichi (3.6) and Okayama (0.8).

The case rate for schistosomiasis was 0.5 in February compared with 0.1 in January. Data are not available for 1949 and 1948. Most of the current cases occurred in Yamanashi Prefecture (25.4), with lesser incidences in Fukuoka, Hiroshima and Tokyo-to.

The case rate for filariasis increased from 0.1 in January to 0.3 in February. No data are available for 1949 and 1948. Current cases were reported by 11 prefectures whose case rates ranged from 0.4 to 2.5.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.

There were 25,178 cases of the four venereal diseases in February compared with 20,672 in January. Rates for all four diseases were higher in February than in January. Rates for all diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum, which was the same both months, were lower than in February 1949.

The February case rate for syphilis (174.9) was nearly a third above the January rate (132.9). It was more than a third below the rate (267.6) for February 1949 and almost 40 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (290.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 70.8 to 430.9.

The case rate for gonorrhea this month (209.1) was approximately 15 percent above the rate for last month (179.7) but about 10 percent below the rate (228.7) for February of last year and nearly 30 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (294.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 36.1 to 749.3.

The chancroid case rate in February (21.1) was slightly higher than in January (20.0) but about 45 percent below the February 1949 rate (37.9) and about 65 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (57.5). Prefectural rates ranged from zero to 80.4.

The case rate for lymphogranuloma venereum this month (0.8) was slightly higher than last month (0.7), the same as in February 1949, and lower than in February 1948 (1.1). No cases were reported by 27 prefectures, and the rates in the remaining 19 ranged from 0.3 to 5.1.

#### Footnotes:

1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, and plague.

2/ January and February 1950, February 1949, and February 1948 were all four-week periods. Rates for the three months of 1950 and 1949 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1949, while those for February 1948 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948. Comparisons of data should be based on rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the base population.

3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS  
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN

4 Week Period Ended 25 Feb. 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	151	48.6	7	2.3	10	3.2	4	1.3
AOMORI	39	41.4	10	10.6	1	1.1	-	-
IVATE	32	32.0	5	5.0	2	2.0	-	-
MIYAGI	29	23.5	-	-	7	5.7	1	0.8
AKITA	42	42.3	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	8	7.7	1	1.0	6	5.8	2	1.9
FUKUSHIMA	29	18.5	5	3.2	2	1.3	1	0.6
IBAFUKI	19	12.0	-	-	15	9.5	7	4.4
TOCHIGI	23	19.1	6	5.0	12	10.0	6	5.0
GUMMA	9	7.2	-	-	14	11.3	2	1.6
SAITAMA	31	18.8	6	3.6	47	28.5	7	4.2
CHIBA	12	7.2	6	3.6	5	3.0	3	1.8
TOKYO	95	22.7	11	2.6	84	20.0	24	5.7
KANAGAWA	33	18.4	3	1.7	14	7.8	2	1.1
NIIGATA	34	18.1	2	1.1	21	11.1	3	1.6
TOYAMA	15	19.4	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	27	37.1	1	1.4	18	24.7	-	-
FUKUI	6	10.6	1	1.8	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	7.9	2	3.2	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	23	14.3	1	0.6	2	1.2	-	-
GIFU	11	9.3	3	2.5	4	3.4	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	12	6.4	2	1.1	22	11.8	2	1.1
AICHI	27	10.8	1	0.4	5	2.0	3	1.2
MIE	16	14.3	2	1.8	4	3.6	2	1.8
SHIGA	10	14.8	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	15	10.9	2	1.4	5	3.6	-	-
OSAKA	40	14.7	3	1.1	13	4.8	2	0.7
HYOGO	49	20.1	5	2.0	6	2.5	1	0.4
NARA	10	16.6	2	3.2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	7.9	-	-	3	4.0	-	-
TOTTOPI	3	6.5	-	-	1	2.2	1	2.2
SHIMANE	15	21.5	2	2.9	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	8.6	-	-	2	1.6	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	17	10.7	-	-	2	1.3	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	44	37.8	4	3.4	2	1.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	11.9	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	10	13.8	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
EHIME	13	11.3	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.9
KOCHI	12	17.9	3	4.5	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	27	37.9	9	3.5	9	3.5	2	0.8
SAGA	28	38.9	3	4.2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	42	34.7	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	19	13.8	1	0.7	-	-	2	1.4
OITA	25	25.9	6	6.2	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	47	57.7	6	7.4	11	1.2	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	28	20.5	3	2.2	-	-	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	1,277	20.6	130	2.1	347	5.6	87	1.4
*Jan. 1950	1,183	19.1	131	2.1	272	4.4	72	1.2
*Feb. 1949	1,597	25.7	196	3.1	137	2.2	54	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2	0.6	1	0.3	3	1.0	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.2	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	4	3.2	-	-	4	3.2	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	6	4.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
SAITAMA	6	3.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	2.4	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	36	8.6	10	2.4	20	4.8	-	-
KANAGAWA	16	8.9	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
NIIGATA	12	6.4	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.6	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.7	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	3.4	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	3.2	-	-	4	2.1	-	-
AICHI	9	3.6	4	1.6	2	0.8	-	-
MIE	5	4.5	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	11	8.0	3	2.2	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	14	5.1	1	0.4	2	0.7	-	-
HYOGO	6	2.5	1	0.4	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	4	6.6	-	-	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	7	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	15	9.5	1	0.6	2	1.3	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	5.9	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	7	10.4	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9	-	-	4	2.9	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	220	3.5	34	0.5	60	1.0	2	0.0
*Jan. 1950	278	4.5	48	0.8	77	1.2	5	0.1
*Feb. 1949	375	6.0	57	0.9	117	1.9	3	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	1	0.6
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	7	4.2	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	143	34.1	13	3.1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	309	172.4	13	7.3
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	4	2.5	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	3	1.1	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Feb. 1950	1	0.0	-	-	476	7.7	27	0.4
*Jan. 1950	1	0.0	-	-	18	0.3	2	0.0
*Feb. 1949	2	0.0	2	0.0	24	0.4	8	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-
AOMORI	2	2.1	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	0.8
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-
IBAFUKI	3	1.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.8	-	-
SAITAMA	4	2.4	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	0.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	1.1	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.7	1	1.4
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	2	1.2	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
NIE	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	2	3.0	-	-
KYOTO	4	2.9	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIFOSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.3	1	0.4
SAGA	2	2.8	-	-
FAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	0.7
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*Dec. 1950	51	0.8	4	0.1
Jan. 1950	37	0.6	7	0.1
Dec. 1949	86	1.4	11	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 25 February 1950  
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	14	4.5	-	-	10	3.2	1	0.3
AOMORI	6	6.4	-	-	3	3.2	-	-
I ATE	6	6.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	3	2.4	-	-	11	8.9	-	-
AKITA	10	10.1	-	-	2	2.0	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	25	15.2	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
CHIBA	8	4.8	-	-	2	1.2	2	1.2
TOKYO	87	20.8	-	-	17	4.1	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	26	14.5	-	-	5	2.8	2	1.1
NIIGATA	6	3.2	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	2.6	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	1	1.6
NAGANO	27	16.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	2.1	-	-	3	1.6	1	0.5
ATCHI	11	4.4	-	-	2	0.8	1	0.4
RIE	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	12	17.8	-	-	2	3.0	1	1.5
KYOTO	19	13.8	-	-	2	1.4	2	1.4
OSAKA	16	5.9	-	-	4	1.5	1	0.4
HYOGO	6	2.5	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
NARA	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	2	4.4	1	2.2
SHIMANE	4	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	3.9	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
HIFOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	4	1.6	1	0.4
SAGA	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	319	5.1	3	0.0	90	1.5	23	0.4
*Jan. 1950	371	6.0	2	0.0	85	1.4	18	0.3
*Feb. 1949	317	5.1	4	0.1	109	1.8	35	0.6

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Number	Cases Rate	Number	Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	63	20.3	276	88.8
AOMORI	22	23.3	123	130.5
IVATE	63	62.9	199	198.8
MIYAGI	48	38.9	115	93.2
AKITA	15	15.1	146	147.1
YAMAGATA	22	21.1	73	70.1
FUKUSHIMA	141	90.0	291	185.7
IBARAKI	20	12.6	572	361.7
TOCHIGI	99	82.2	109	90.5
GUMMA	302	242.7	217	174.4
SAITAMA	524	317.8	721	437.2
CHIBA	43	26.0	210	126.9
TOKYO	141	33.7	1108	264.4
KANAGAWA	65	36.3	554	309.1
NIIGATA	48	25.5	274	145.5
TOYAMA	22	28.5	469	607.5
ISHIKAWA	6	8.2	70	96.1
FUKUI	89	156.9	121	213.3
YAMANASHI	28	44.4	129	204.6
NAGANO	165	102.6	341	212.0
GIFU	133	112.8	97	82.3
SHIZUOKA	254	136.4	568	305.1
AICHI	425	170.3	378	151.5
MIIE	38	33.9	219	195.1
SHIGA	17	25.2	102	151.1
KYOTO	5	3.6	324	234.7
OSAKA	14	5.1	354	130.2
HYOGO	34	13.9	402	164.7
NAHA	2	3.3	52	86.4
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	179	236.2
TOTTORI	-	-	51	111.2
SHIMANE	-	-	98	140.2
OKAYAMA	19	14.9	89	69.7
HIFOSHIMA	104	65.7	448	283.1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	80	68.7
TOKUSHIMA	154	229.1	152	226.1
KAGAWA	291	402.8	171	236.7
EHIME	170	148.4	216	188.6
KOCHI	183	273.1	142	211.9
FUKUOKA	57	22.2	532	207.7
SAGA	9	12.5	124	172.2
FAGASAKI	77	63.6	211	174.3
KUMAMOTO	69	50.0	313	226.6
OITA	-	-	141	146.4
MIYAZAKI	36	44.2	126	154.8
KAGOSHIMA	88	64.4	110	80.5
*Feb. 1950	4,107	66.2	11,797	190.2
*Jan. 1950	3,263	52.6	9,786	157.7
*Feb. 1949	9,208	148.4	6,156	99.2

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	3004	966.0	1136	365.3
AOMORI	555	589.1	335	355.6
IVATE	771	770.3	361	360.7
MIYAGI	613	496.5	345	279.5
AKITA	477	480.5	237	238.7
YAMAGATA	419	402.4	230	220.9
FUKUSHIMA	428	273.1	374	238.6
IBARA	378	239.1	603	381.4
TOCHIGI	253	210.0	470	390.1
GUMMA	407	327.1	862	692.8
SAITAMA	821	497.9	1445	876.3
CHIBA	561	338.9	404	244.1
TOKYO	3476	829.6	978	233.4
KANAGAWA	875	488.2	595	332.0
NIIGATA	679	360.5	537	285.1
TOYAMA	603	781.0	616	797.8
ISHIKAWA	424	582.1	152	208.7
FUKUI	275	484.9	304	536.0
YAMANASHI	163	258.5	193	306.0
NAGANO	788	489.9	834	518.5
GIFU	449	380.8	431	365.5
SHIZUOKA	575	308.9	601	322.8
AICHI	1523	610.4	975	390.8
MIE	610	543.5	382	340.4
SHIGA	303	448.9	276	408.9
KYOTO	1074	778.1	273	197.8
OSAKA	1682	618.7	348	128.0
HYOGO	1144	468.6	435	178.2
NARA	152	252.4	118	196.0
WAKAYAMA	254	335.1	136	179.4
TOTTORI	226	492.9	134	292.3
SHIMANE	314	449.3	216	309.1
OKAYAMA	564	441.9	545	427.0
HIFOSHIMA	872	551.1	538	340.0
YAMAGUCHI	518	444.9	165	141.7
TOKUSHIMA	166	246.9	228	339.1
KAGAWA	193	267.2	311	430.5
EHIME	397	346.6	540	471.4
KOCHI	228	340.3	168	250.7
FUKUOKA	1533	598.4	596	232.6
SAGA	432	599.7	211	292.9
NAGASAKI	520	429.5	294	242.8
KUMAMOTO	468	338.8	387	280.2
OITA	289	300.0	220	228.4
MIYAZAKI	369	453.3	207	254.3
KAGOSHIMA	567	415.0	211	154.4
*Feb. 1950	31,392	506.0	19,957	321.7
*Jan. 1950	25,444	410.1	19,110	308.0
*Feb. 1949	32,208	519.2	15,834	255.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	9	2.9	8	2.6
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2.4	5	4.1
AKITA	320	322.3	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	1.3
IBARA	44	27.8	4	2.5
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	1.7
GUMMA	184	147.9	4	3.2
SAITAMA	139	84.3	5	3.0
CHIBA	185	111.8	1	0.6
TOKYO	256	61.1	7	1.7
KANAGAWA	190	106.0	1	0.6
NIIGATA	219	116.3	5	2.7
TOYAMA	144	186.5	3	3.9
ISHIKAWA	16	22.0	3	4.1
FUKUI	417	735.2	-	-
YAMANASHI	67	106.2	-	-
NAGANO	10	6.2	4	2.5
GIFU	1542	1307.6	3	2.5
SHIZUOKA	249	133.8	7	3.8
AICHI	770	308.6	3	1.2
MIE	429	382.3	-	-
SHIGA	154	228.1	-	-
KYOTO	379	274.6	-	-
OSAKA	56	20.6	-	-
HYOGO	1234	505.4	6	2.5
NARA	338	561.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	139	183.4	-	-
TOTTO	77	167.9	1	2.2
SHIMANE	500	715.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	230	180.2	3	2.4
HIROSHIMA	112	70.8	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	48	41.2	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	31	46.1	-	-
KAGAWA	11	15.2	1	1.4
EHIME	19	116.6	-	-
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	483	188.5	4	1.6
SAGA	35	48.6	3	4.2
NAGASAKI	58	47.9	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	2.2
OITA	56	58.1	3	3.1
MIYAZAKI	8	9.8	18	22.1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	9,163	147.7	114	1.8
*Jan. 1950	1,837	29.6	134	2.2
*Feb. 1949	214	3.4	109	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	6	1.9
AOMORI	-	-	3	3.2
IWATE	2	2.0	2	2.0
MIYAGI	-	-	1	0.8
AKITA	-	-	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	1	0.6
IBARAKI	6	3.8	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	2	1.7
GUMMA	5	4.0	1	0.8
SAITAMA	2	1.2	3	1.8
CHIBA	4	2.4	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	0.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	1.1
TOYAMA	1	1.3	6	7.8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	2.7
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	1.6
NAGANO	5	3.1	-	-
GIFU	3	2.5	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	2	1.1
AICHI	2	0.8	4	1.6
MIIE	1	0.9	2	1.8
SHIGA	2	3.0	2	3.0
KYOTO	3	2.2	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-
HYOGO	2	0.8	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	4.0	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4	2	2.9
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	2.4
HIROSHIMA	5	3.2	5	3.2
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.5	1	1.5
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-
EHIME	3	2.6	1	0.9
KOCHI	1	1.5	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	8	3.1	1	0.4
SAGA	2	2.8	2	2.8
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	5	3.6
OITA	-	-	1	1.0
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	4	2.9	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	91	1.5	68	1.1
*Jan. 1950	112	1.8	74	1.2
*Feb. 1949	135	2.2	73	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 25 February 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	0.3
AOMORI	-	-	1	1.1
IVATE	-	-	1	1.0
MIYAGI	-	-	2	1.6
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	3	2.5
GUMMA	1	0.8	2	1.6
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	5	1.2
KANAGAWA	1	0.6	1	0.6
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	3.2
NAGANO	-	-	1	0.6
GIFU	-	-	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	2	0.7
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1.3
TOTTORI	-	-	1	2.2
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	2.4
HIFOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	0.8	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	1.4
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	7	0.1	31	0.5
*Jan. 1950	6	0.1	29	0.5
*Feb. 1949	1	0.0	58	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 25 February 1950  
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PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Number	Cases Rate	Number	Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	592	190.4	-	-
AOMORI	655	695.2	-	-
IVATE	955	954.1	-	-
MIYAGI	268	217.1	-	-
AKITA	210	211.5	-	-
YAMAGATA	90	86.4	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	129	82.3	-	-
IBARAKI	168	106.2	-	-
TOCHIGI	62	51.5	-	-
GUMMA	127	102.1	-	-
SAITAMA	239	144.9	-	-
CHIBA	315	190.3	-	-
TOKYO	340	81.1	-	-
KANAGAWA	286	159.6	-	-
NIIGATA	104	55.2	-	-
TOYAMA	83	107.5	-	-
ISHIKAWA	55	75.5	-	-
FUKUI	97	171.0	-	-
YAMANASHI	74	117.3	-	-
NAGANO	76	47.3	-	-
GIFU	153	129.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	220	118.2	-	-
AICHI	754	302.2	9	3.6
MIE	60	53.5	-	-
SHIGA	34	50.4	-	-
KYOTO	123	89.1	-	-
OSAKA	284	104.5	-	-
HYOGO	391	160.2	-	-
NARA	127	210.9	-	-
WAKAYAMA	90	118.8	-	-
TOTTORI	28	61.1	-	-
SHIMANE	22	31.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	164	128.5	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	408.2	257.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	40	34.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	45	66.9	-	-
KAGAWA	87	120.4	-	-
ERUPE	86	75.1	-	-
KOCHI	36	53.7	-	-
FUKUOKA	579	226.0	-	-
SAGA	136	188.8	-	-
NAGASAKI	299	246.9	-	-
KUMAMOTO	107	77.5	-	-
OTTA	32	33.2	-	-
MIYAZAKI	73	89.7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	74	54.2	-	-
*Feb. 1950	9,377	151.1	10	0.2
*Jan. 1950	6,778	109.3	-	-
*Dec. 1949	9,176	147.9	16	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	0.6
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	16	25.4	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	0.5
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	2	0.7
HYOGO	-	-	1	0.4
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	5	3.2	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	0.9
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	0.4
FUKUOKA	9	3.5	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	0.8
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	1.4
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	2	2.5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	2.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
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*Feb. 1950	31	0.5	16	0.3
*Jan. 1950	6	0.1	5	0.1
*Feb. 1949	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	635	204.2	859	276.2
AOMORI	124	131.6	137	145.4
IVATE	122	121.9	63	62.9
MIYAGI	184	149.0	233	188.7
AKITA	109	109.8	71	71.5
YAMAGATA	163	156.5	95	91.2
FUKUSHIMA	134	85.5	114	72.7
IBARAKI	112	70.8	89	56.3
TOCHIGI	191	158.5	159	132.0
GUMMA	149	119.7	143	114.9
SAITAMA	205	124.3	122	74.0
CHIBA	225	135.9	151	91.2
TOKYO	533	127.2	1028	245.3
KANAGAWA	673	375.5	1343	749.3
NIIGATA	194	103.0	68	36.1
TOYAMA	200	259.0	199	257.7
ISHIKAWA	92	126.3	133	182.6
FUKUI	103	181.6	130	229.2
YAMANASHI	54	85.6	52	82.5
NAGANO	184	114.4	156	97.0
GIFU	111	94.1	275	233.2
SHIZUOKA	227	121.9	246	132.1
AICHI	358	143.5	387	155.1
MIE	176	156.8	133	118.5
SHIGA	94	139.3	96	142.2
KYOTO	315	228.2	416	301.4
OSAKA	799	293.9	456	167.7
HYOGO	480	196.6	584	239.2
NARA	86	142.8	183	303.9
WAKAYAMA	180	237.5	202	266.5
TOTTORI	99	215.9	125	272.6
SHIMANE	56	80.1	43	61.5
OKAYAMA	177	138.7	225	176.3
HIROSHIMA	344	217.4	694	438.6
YAMAGUCHI	326	280.0	416	357.3
TOKUSHIMA	70	104.1	25	37.2
KAGAWA	95	131.5	67	92.7
EHIME	106	92.5	86	75.1
KOCHI	123	183.6	121	180.6
FUKUOKA	1104	430.9	1668	651.1
SAGA	150	208.2	133	184.6
NAGASAKI	479	305.6	420	346.9
KUMAMOTO	185	133.9	126	91.2
OITA	101	104.8	159	165.0
MIYAZAKI	98	120.4	78	95.8
KAGOSHIMA	125	91.5	264	193.2
*Feb. 1950	10,850	174.9	12,973	209.1
*Jan. 1950	8,243	132.9	11,146	179.7
*Feb. 1949	16,603	267.6	14,191	228.7

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	53	17.0	1	0.3
AOMORI	8	8.5	-	-
IVATE	3	3.0	-	-
MIYAGI	11	8.9	-	-
AKITA	3	3.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	10	6.4	1	0.6
IBARAKI	6	3.8	-	-
TOCHIGI	12	10.0	-	-
GUMMA	18	14.5	2	1.6
SAITAMA	16	9.7	-	-
CHIBA	30	18.1	-	-
TOKYO	105	25.1	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	121	67.5	1	0.6
NIIGATA	6	3.2	-	-
TOYAMA	22	28.5	-	-
ISHIKAWA	23	31.6	-	-
FUKUI	9	15.9	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	11.1	-	-
NAGANO	4	2.5	-	-
GIFU	48	40.7	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	14	7.5	-	-
AICHI	35	14.0	1	0.4
MIE	18	16.0	1	0.9
SHIGA	27	40.0	-	-
KYOTO	111	80.4	7	5.1
OSAKA	103 <sup>3</sup>	37.9	7	2.6
HYOGO	80	32.8	5	2.0
NARA	31	51.5	2	3.3
WAKAYAMA	27	35.6	1	1.3
TOTTORI	9	19.6	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.3	-	-
OKAYAMA	39	30.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	75	47.4	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	20	17.2	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	--	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	12	15.6	2	2.8
EHIME	6	5.2	-	-
KOCHI	13	19.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	106	41.4	5	2.0
SAGA	6	8.3	-	-
NAGASAKI	32	26.4	3	2.5
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	-	-
OITA	8	3.3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	10	7.3	2	1.5
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*Feb. 1950	1,308	21.1	47	0.8
*Jan. 1950	1,241	20.0	42	0.7
*Feb. 1949	2,352	37.9	50	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.



## FOOTNOTES

There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (\*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (\*\*) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1949 and 1950 rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.